

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

# PRESS

FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS

JULY 22, 1950

THE MAGAZINE OF THE  
AND OILSEED PROCESS

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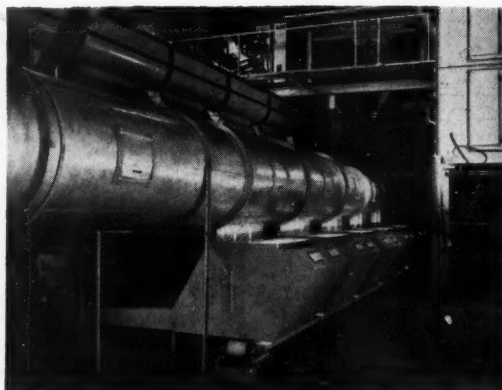


## Solving the Problems of Mechanical Agriculture

### Lummus *Super-Jet Cleaner* Cleans Lint by Air

Removes Motes and Groups of Immature fibers which are the Chief Cause of Neps when subdivided and blended into the cotton. Removes Grass, Vines, and Green Leaf in large pieces.

- Easy and Quick to Install in Any Gin
  - Requires No extra operator
  - More effective than excessive overhead machinery.



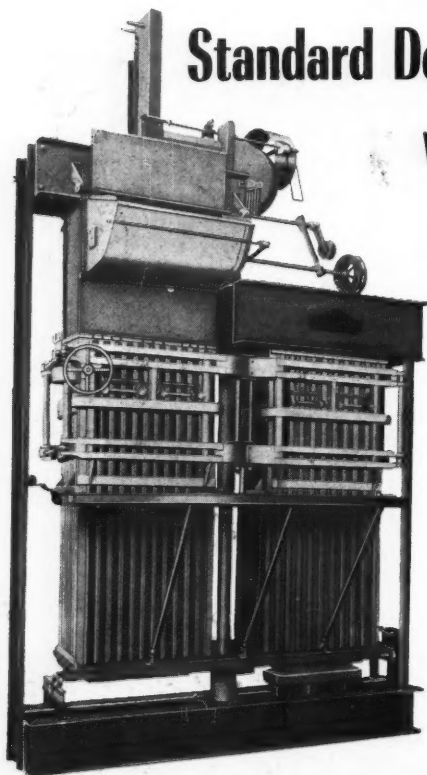
*Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.*

# LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

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## Standard Density Up-Packing Double Box Press with E. J. Mechanical Tramper

To meet the growing demand of ginner for a double box Press that will pack at the gin a Standard Density bale of cotton, the Continental Gin Company has designed and offers to the trade this specially designed heavy-duty Press with Tramper as illustrated for packing bales of 500 to 550 pounds weight to a density of 24 to 27 pounds per cubic foot.

Box size—20" x 54".

The Hydraulic Press power consists of—

3 - 9-1/2" Hydraulic Ram.

2 - Back Geared Vertical Triplex Pump, with fittings from Pump to Rams.

Standard Density sized bales save storage and shipping space.

For further particulars, write to the Sales Office nearest you.

## *Continental* GIN COMPANY

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Before steel flows from the open hearth furnace into the ladle, careful analysis assures the proper grade for making Dixisteel Cotton Ties or Buckles of the finest quality.

## Steel is graded, too!

Just as certain grades of cotton are required for different fabrics, so are certain grades of steel required for different steel products.

The steel that is used to make Dixisteel Cotton Ties and Buckles is made especially for those products. And it is rolled in our own mills, where ties have been a specialty for nearly fifty years.

When it comes to ties and buckles, ginners know from long experience that they can depend on Dixisteel.

Standard bundles of Dixisteel Ties weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties — each 11½ feet in length, 15/16-inches wide and of approximately 19½ gauge thickness. Thirty Dixisteel Buckles are firmly attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound Dixisteel Ties are also available. They vary from 45-pound ties only in thickness. Both weights are available with or without buckles.

Specify Dixisteel Cotton Ties and Buckles and be sure of uniform quality, strength, durability and finish.



### DIXISTEEL BUCKLES *made to bear the brunt*



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Scientifically designed, Dixisteel Buckles thread easily, provide firm seating and will not slip up or down.

Available with Dixisteel Ties or separately in kegs or carload lots. Specify Dixisteel Buckles and be safe!

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AND BUCKLES

*made only by the*

**Atlantic Steel Company**

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## New "Cat" engine packs smooth power

A D364 "Caterpillar" Cotton Gin Engine, installed by Farmers Gin Co., Anguilla, Mississippi, is proving the value of ample power for steady work and quality samples.

Delivering 212 horsepower day and night, this new engine drives a 4/80 Continental Gin equipped with burr machine, 12-foot impact cleaner, three fans and two 14-foot box driers. Its steady power keeps saw speeds constant under all conditions. And it has enough *extra* power to drive additional equipment if desired.

"Cat" Engines are compact, self-contained and easy to install. Their excellent air cleaning and sturdy construction reduce down time to a minimum—make them the most dependable gin power you can buy. And their long, economical work life is backed by dealer service available everywhere, day or night.

Tell your "Caterpillar" dealer you want him to *show* you. He has the right Cotton Gin Engines for every type of operation, in several sizes up to 400 hp. for continuous 24-hour service.

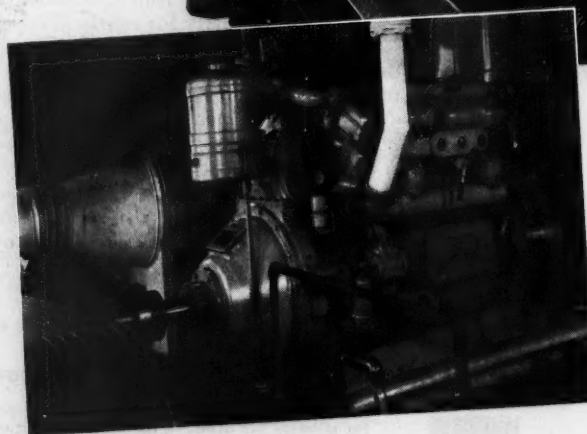
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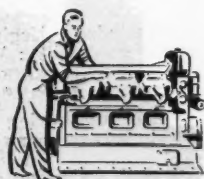
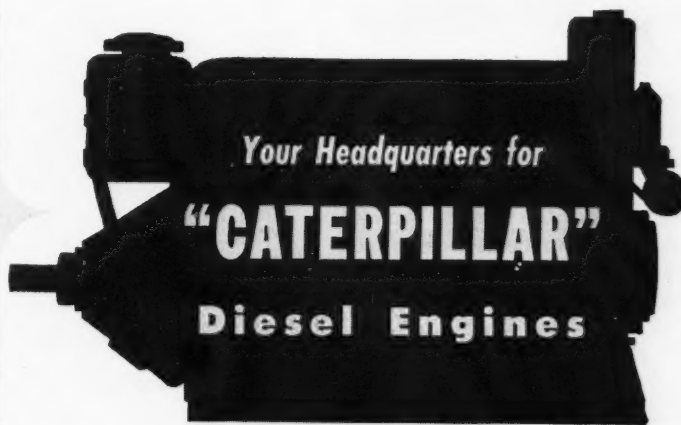
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When minutes mean money — that's the time service by your "Caterpillar" Dealer pays off! His men are factory trained, methods are exact — special, precision tools speed up the job — that's backed by his guarantee. And service keeps pace with your engine 'round the clock!

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About 25 to 30 days after the setting of the last bolls that will make cotton, and about ten days to two weeks before the desired harvest date, dust your fields with AERO\* CYANAMID, Special Grade, and profit by the results:

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## Laugh IT OFF

Reader (of recent novel): That's silly. I can't imagine those noblemen fighting a duel for no reason at all.

Husband: But I thought they were fighting for a woman's honor?

Reader: That's just it. They found out that she had none.

• • •

A girl who slaps her sweetheart may not want to hurt his feelings as much as she wants to stop them.

• • •

"What do you do for a living?"

"I paint men and women."

"Ah, a portrait painter."

"No, a specialist. I paint 'Men' on one door and 'Women' on the other."

• • •

He: Just because a man has money that doesn't mean he's a success.

She: I'll marry any failure who's got a million dollars.

• • •

Mr. Perkins: That new fellow on the third floor boasts that he has kissed every woman in this apartment house except one.

Mrs. Perkins: I'll bet that's that stuck-up Mrs. Murphy upstairs.

• • •

Helen: "I wonder what men talk about when they're off to themselves."

Nellie: "Probably the same things we do."

Helen: "Oh, aren't they awful."

• • •

"An' why," asked the neighbor, "did you call you' last child 'Encore'?"

"Cause he wasn't on de program a-tall," replied the proud father.

• • •

Absent-minded salesgirl: (as her date kissed her goodnight): Will that be all?

• • •

A woman was buying a bed but could not decide between a mahogany or brass bed.

"You can't go wrong on a brass bed," said the clerk.

"O.K.," said the woman, "I'll take the mahogany one."

• • •

Golf Pro: "Now just go through the motions without driving the ball."

Tyr: "That's precisely the trouble I'm trying to overcome."

• • •

"Your girl seems kind of spoiled."

"No, it's just the perfume she's wearing."

• • •

"Mother, who is my nearest relative?"

"I am, dear, but your father is the closest!"

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of  
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WHEN HOMEMAKERS TRY different brands of margarine they sooner or later hit on Allsweet. Then their search for flavor suddenly ends. For there is no artificial flavoring in Allsweet. Its flavor is delicate, *natural*.

And no wonder. A true farm product, Allsweet is made from clear rich food oils blended—by an exclusive process—with cultured pasteurized skim milk.

So always ask for Allsweet—the margarine with the delicate *natural* flavor.

•

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Bemis Band-Label Burlap Bags are here! They have been thoroughly tested by a major feed producer with plants in many states! And the unanimous opinion, from the feed mill to the feed trough, is . . .

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Bemis also makes regular cotton and Bemilin (dress print) bags, multiwall paper bags, and Bemis Special Thread and Mainstay Twine for bag closing—all of them superior products.



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## Here's Why:

- ☆ Your brand identification stands out much better in the bright, colorful inks on the white paper band.
- ☆ Ink on Bemis Band-Label printing does not rub off.
- ☆ Your brand is removed with the Band-Label and thus will not be used if the bag is refilled by someone else.
- ☆ With the Band-Label removed, the bag has a higher salvage value.

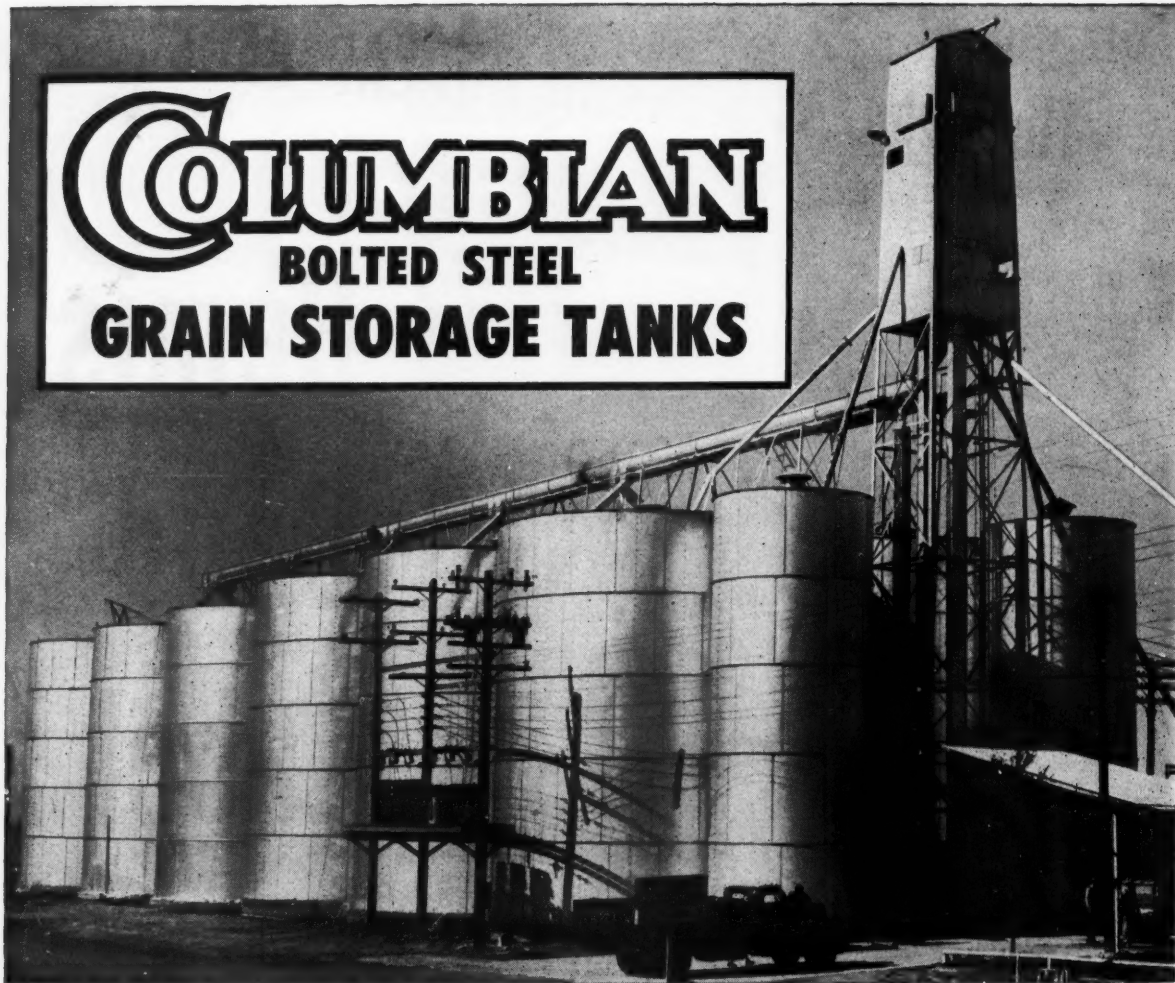
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Hundreds are used by all kinds of feed processors.

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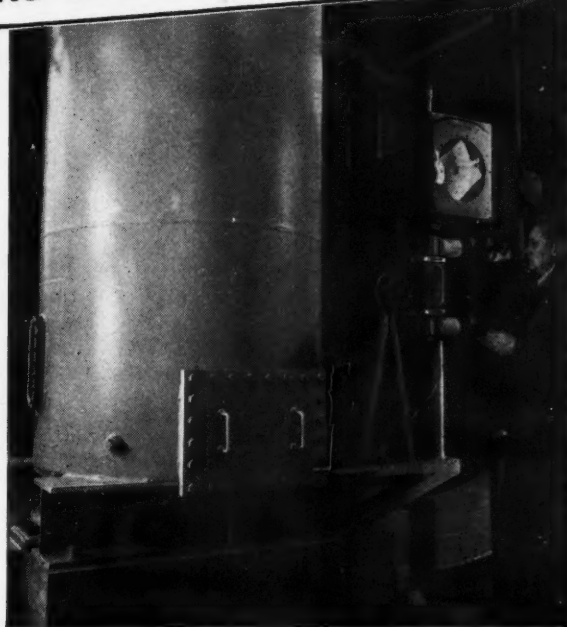
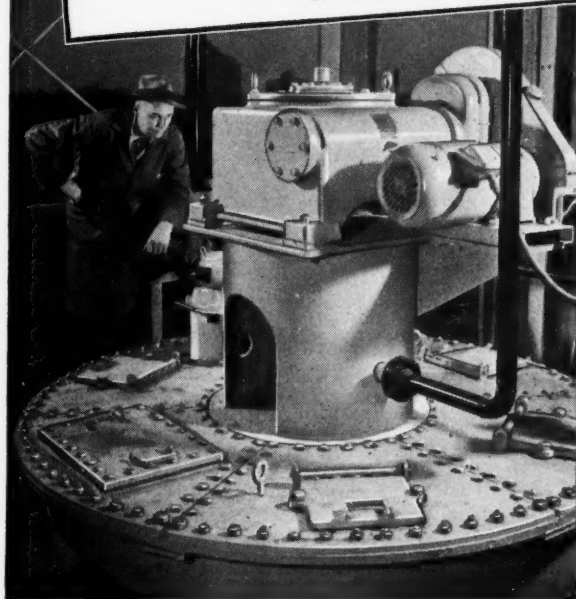
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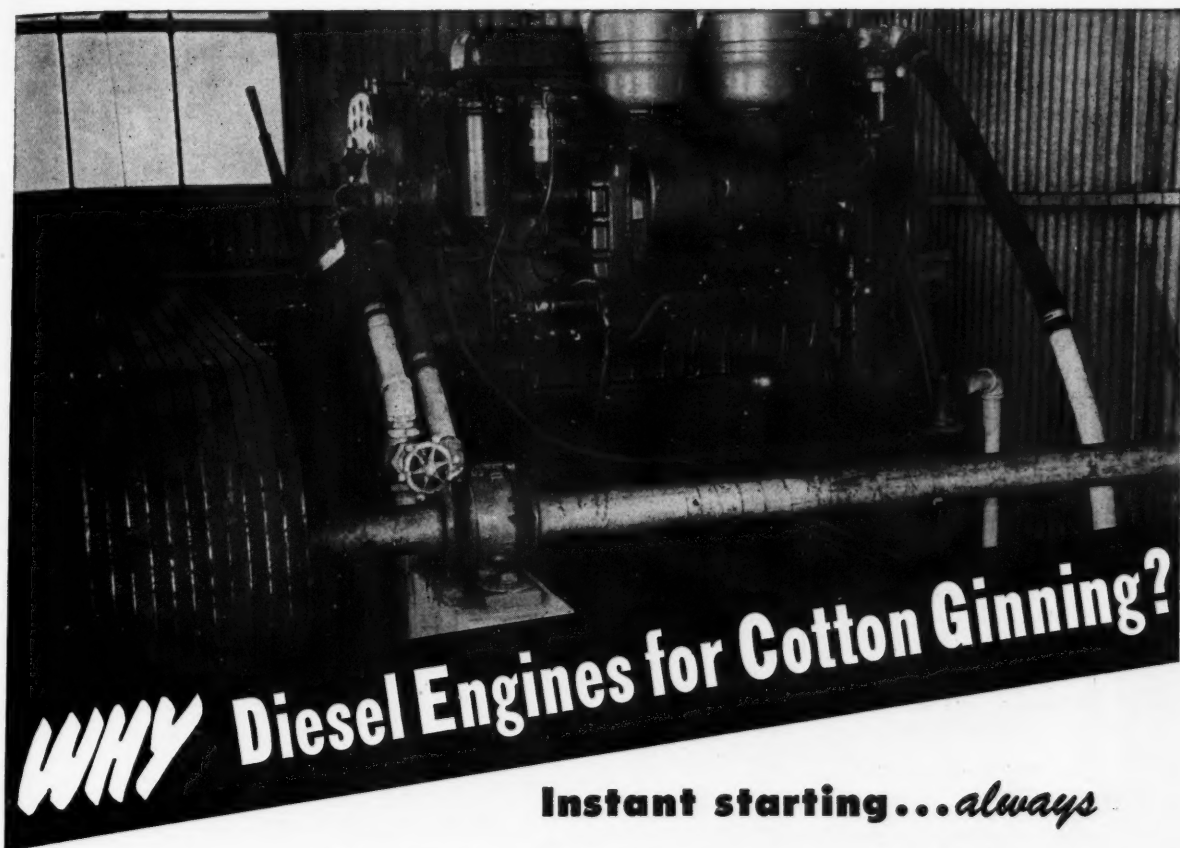
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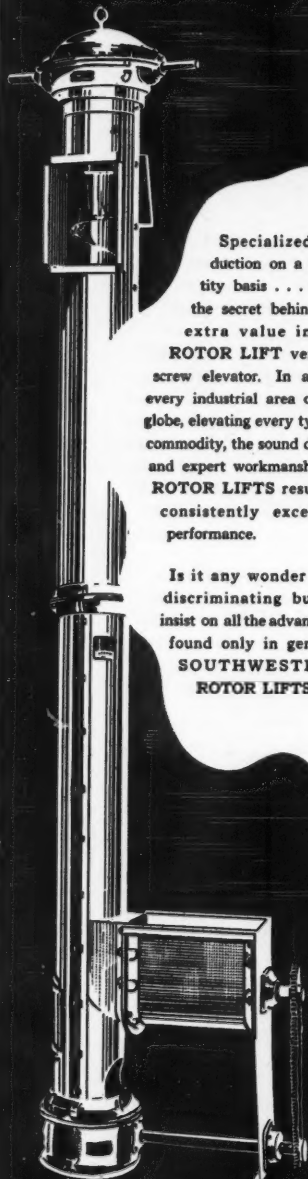


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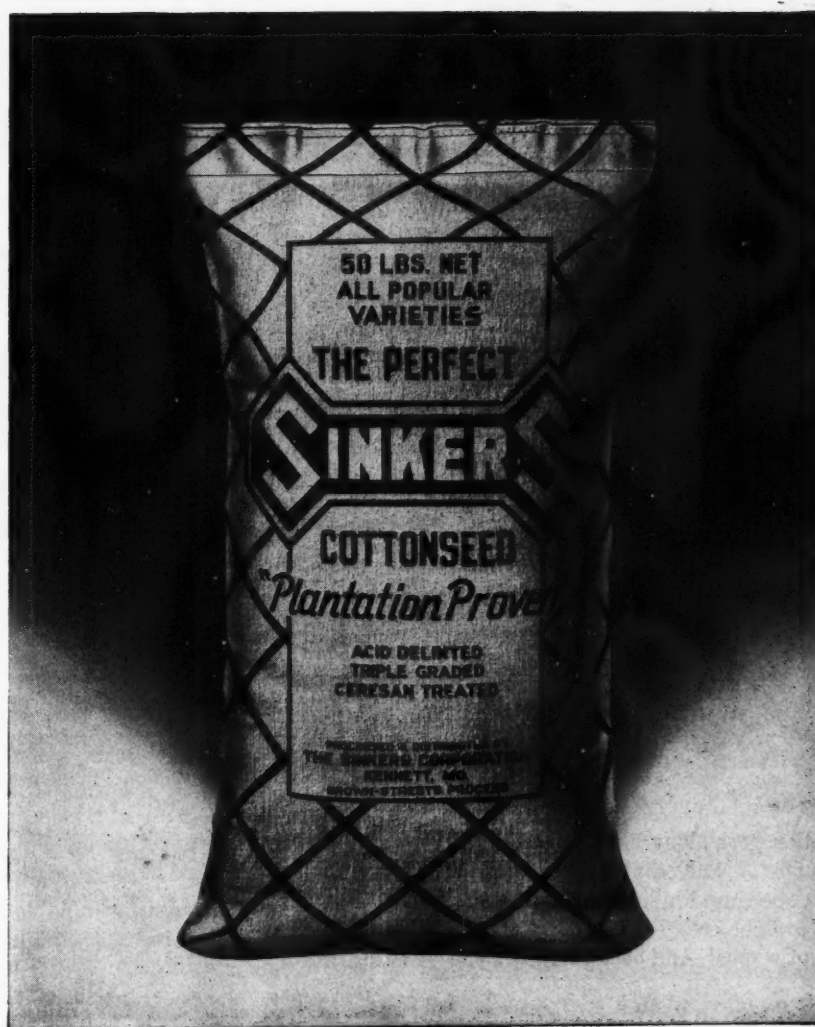
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### On the Cover

■ Photographer Bob Taylor of Cordell, Okla., probably likes the boy-and-his-dog type of picture, as most of us do, but perhaps just to be different he has used here the girl-and-her-pony approach—and with very pleasing results, too.



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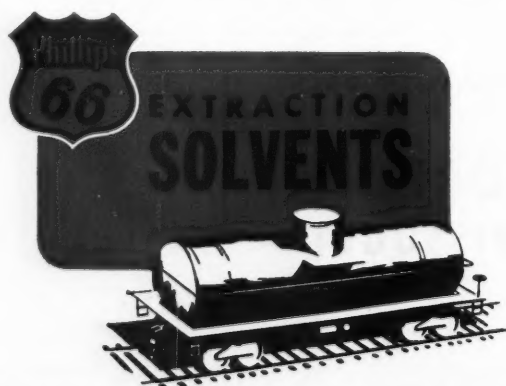
# Low Solvent Loss!

**P**LANT operation goes along like a dream when you use Phillips 66 Solvents! No solvent loss nightmares . . . because Phillips 66 Solvents stay on the job. No light ends to lose . . . no heavy residue left in the meal. And because these high-

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The North Little  
Rock, Ark., planter  
and ginner is one of  
the country's great  
farm leaders.



## The Ginner . . .

# Keystone

## of the Council's finance program

**D**OWN IN THE Rio Grande Valley, the cotton ginning season has reached, and in some sections passed, its peak. Within another month ginning will be in progress in scattered areas across the Belt. And September will see ginners everywhere in the midst of their busy season. The 1950 crop is on its way to market.

Yes, the crop is on its way to market, but the question in a lot of folks' minds is "How much of it will be sold?"

Now, that doesn't mean how many bales will go through the usual merchandising channels. It stands to reason that the cotton will be bought and sold by cotton merchants or that it will find its way into the loam. That much, everybody knows.

But how many bales will be converted into sheets and slipcovers and shirts and sold to and used by consumers? That is cotton's big problem. When it comes down to cases none of the farmer's cotton, none of the cotton the ginner or the merchant may buy and resell actually is sold until you or I or someone in Massachusetts or Illinois buys finished cotton products and uses them.

Everyone in the industry is or should be vitally concerned by how much cotton consumers actually use. We should also be concerned by the amount of competing fibers and substitutes which find their way into textile products where cotton could be used. And the same thing applies to markets for cottonseed products.

Currently in this country cotton consumption is running at the rate of 8,500,000 bales for the year. This is about three-quarters of a million bales ahead of last year. It is quite possible that by the end of the year consumption may be a million bales greater than in 1949. This is good.

But take a look at the other side of the picture. During the period from 1930 to 1949, rayon production in this country increased from 280,000 bales annually to 2,350,000 bales. Paper production going into textile uses jumped from 100,000 bales to 900,000 bales. And nylon went from zero in 1930 to 160,000 bales equivalent in 1949. Decidedly, the competition is giving cotton fits in some big domestic markets.

In the field of cotton exports, U.S. shipments of cotton to overseas markets is running at the rate of

**By HAROLD A. YOUNG**

President, National Cotton Council

• "Because I am a ginner myself as well as a farmer," the author says, "I feel that I can talk or write to ginners as one of them . . . . Without the co-operation of the ginner, the finance structure of the (Council's) industrywide program will topple."

nearly 5,500,000 bales—a market gain over last season's 4,700,000 bales. This again is good.

But in markets abroad cotton is being vigorously challenged both by synthetics and foreign-grown cottons. In 1930, foreign rayon production totaled 800,000 bales, but by the end of last year it had reached 3,990,000 bales. At the same time the production of foreign cottons had grown from 11,500,000 bales to 13,500,000 bales. The competition for markets in cotton consuming countries other than the U.S. likewise is constantly sharpening.

Cotton's answer to the competition must come in the form of quality achieved through research, price achieved through efficiency, and sales power achieved through promotion.

There is nothing new about this answer to cotton's competitors. For more than 11 years the industry, through the medium of the National Cotton Council, has been hurling the challenge back in the teeth of the

competition. Each year the volume of activity in behalf of building markets for cotton has been increased. Each year cotton has fought more effectively.

The National Cotton Council's record of accomplishment on behalf of the cotton industry and all its segments is so well known that it is needless to review in detail what has been done. To improve cotton quality, the Council has initiated programs which since 1945 have doubled the volume of funds devoted to cotton research. To lower costs, it has given tremendous impetus to the progress of mechanization, to insect control, and to programs for greater efficiency in cotton production and processing. To increase sales pressure, it has developed promotion programs with a total circulation in excess of five billion per year.

What has been achieved by the Council and the industry makes an impressive record, but cotton's battle is a long way from being won. Currently, two percent of the gross income of cotton's biggest competitor is being spent on research compared with 2/7 of 1 percent for cotton. The rayon industry is selling its tire fabric 12 cents per square yard below cotton fabric. Cotton's industrywide promotion budget is approximately one-half as large as the budget which one company alone is putting behind one competing fiber.

These are stark facts and they must be faced realistically by every member of the cotton industry if cotton is to remain a major factor in the American economic system.

There is no doubt that the combined manpower and resources of cotton are sufficiently great to more than match those of any competitor or group of competitors. Working through the National Cotton Council, the majority of the industry has proved what unified effort can do for cotton.

Nevertheless, if cotton is to win its battle for markets, it must have the moral and financial support of every cotton grower, ginner, warehouseman, merchant, spinner and cottonseed crusher.

The individual per-bale contribution requested of each member of the industry is so small as to work hardship on no one. Under the Council's finance program, approved in 1945 by the representatives of every branch of the industry, the members of each interest are asked to finance the Council's work in proportion to their income from a bale of cotton.

The farmer pays 10 cents per bale at the time of ginning. The ginner acts as the producer's collection agency and underwrites the payment of farmer contributions. The warehouseman and compress operator contribute one-half cent on each bale shipped; the merchant, two cents on each bale handled on a merchandising basis and one-half cent on each bale handled on a brokerage basis; the spinner, five cents on each bale consumed at the mill; and the crusher, five cents on each ton of seed crushed.

Because I am a ginner myself as well as a farmer, I feel that I can talk or write to ginner as one of them. It should be pointed out that the ginner is the keystone of the Council's entire finance program. Without the cooperation of the ginner, the finance structure of the industrywide program will topple.

Fortunately, the majority of the Belt's ginner have realized the vastness of the job to be done for themselves and for

cotton and the effectiveness of the National Cotton Council in getting the task accomplished. There is yet, however, a minority—an important minority—who are not participating actively in the program.

The most frequent reason given for non-participation has been fear of inability to collect the 10 cents per bale from the producer. I believe that this fear, though natural, is unwarranted. And as proof of my belief, here are excerpts from typical letters the Council has received recently from ginner across the Belt:

"We have not encountered any difficulty in the collection of the 10 cents per bale for the Council; we have this charge plainly printed on the ticket and our farmer customers have not offered any objection to this collection."—O. H. Pool, Merchants & Farmers Gin Company, Wynne, Ark.

"The first item on our gin ticket is shown as N. C. C. and a blank for the 10 cent collection . . . We have had few, if any, questions asked us about the collection of this money except on one or two occasions there has been a suggestion that probably 10 cents was not enough but that 25 cents should be the minimum collection at the gin."—Vance Davis, Jr., Peoples Gin Company, Rosedale, Miss.

"We have been collecting 10 cents per bale and sending it to the Council for a number of years . . . We have yet to find our first farmer to object to the program after a few words of explanation."—Henry Heck, Henry Heck Gin Co., Idalou, Texas.

" . . . I had the printer print 'National Cotton Council . . . 10 cents' on each ticket. I have found that this works perfectly and can say that during the four years I have used this method I have not had a single complaint about the dime being included in the expenses."—Wm. R. Britton, Ginner, Sumter, S. C.

"We have never had any trouble collecting this fee (10 cents per bale) after we explained to the customer what the National Cotton Council is doing to carry on research work in order to find new usage for cotton . . ."—W. H. Robinson, Robinson Co., Shreveport, La.

"We have never had any trouble in making this collection and have always thought it is a wonderful idea. It is hard for us to believe that any ginner would not cooperate in collecting the 10 cents per bale."—Robert McCool, M. D. Dossett, Ginner, Beulah, Miss.

From these and many other collection success stories recounted by ginner, it becomes apparent that the best method of collecting from the producer is the addition of 10 cents to the regular ginning charges. The dime is shown by stamping or printing on the gin ticket, "National Cotton Council . . . 10 cents."

From my own experience, I know that at the height of the ginning season it is difficult to take time from a busy day to explain the National Cotton Council's industrywide program to every customer. As an aid to ginner the Council will supply a large wall poster and several pieces of informative literature for distribution to farmer customers. This material is available to the ginner without cost.

As a further aid, throughout the year and especially during the ginning season, the Council conducts an extensive producer educational campaign through the

newspapers and radio stations of the Belt. Ginner who desire special radio and newspaper kits can obtain them also from the Council's Memphis headquarters.

The big point is that the industry and the Council need the all-out cooperation of every ginner. And it is to the ginner's own interest to participate in the industrywide promotion and research program. The economic welfare of the 8,000 ginner of the Belt, like that of the other 12,000,000 people of the industry, is governed directly by the degree of success attained in the program to build and hold markets for cotton and cottonseed products.

During the weeks immediately ahead—if not already—you will be contacted by a field representative of the National Cotton Council, seeking your participation in the Council's finance program. Your agreement to take part in cotton's fight will pay in big dividends during the years ahead.

## Industrial Mobilization

The outbreak of hostilities in Korea finds the U.S. with no plan of industrial mobilization enacted into law. This is a matter of serious concern, not only to business, but to every American. It means that, in the event of "national emergency," the executive department can rush to Congress with a plan and a demand that it be approved immediately, without proper consideration of its consequences.

During the past two weeks, reports have circulated that the National Security Resources Board has a complete program that would "freeze" everything, but would provide for the lifting of controls which were not needed. The fact that the economy is still hampered by controls imposed in 1942 is good reason for skepticism that government bureaus would ever recommend the lifting of controls which they were administering. Further, there is no basis for accepting the "freeze everything" idea as sound. The fundamental requirement of the economy, in a period of transition from peacetime to wartime, is flexibility. The "freeze" technique is the complete antithesis of flexibility, with the result that it forces adjustments, which would occur automatically without controls, to be made through the slow and cumbersome method of bureaucratic channels.

It is to be earnestly hoped that the Korean struggle does not develop on a scale that would require national industrial mobilization. Whether it does or not, however, there is urgent need for any industrial mobilization plan to be submitted to Congress now in order that it may be properly considered on its merits, free of the atmosphere of confusion and semi-hysteria that exists in the opening days of every war. Failure to submit such a program to discussion and criticism is a threat to the individual liberty of every American—National Cottonseed Products Association *News Letter* of July 10.



## A 4-Point Program for Better Ginning of The 1950 Crop

An industrywide educational program on improved cotton ginning methods designed to assure delivery of better fiber to the textile mill was announced this week by the National Cotton Council.

Based on a four-point program developed by state and federal Extension Services, the plan will be put into action immediately by the Council, Extension workers in the cotton states, the gin machinery industry, and state and national ginners associations.

"Cotton ginning has become so complicated during recent years by the increasing tendency toward rough harvesting and now by the use of mechanical pickers and strippers that it is essential that the ginner employ the most modern methods if high grade cotton is to be available to the spinner," Claude L. Welch, production and marketing director of the Council, said.

The Belt's regional Extension ginning specialists and state specialists will begin immediately on educational work to put the program in effect beginning with the 1950 crop. Field forces of gin machinery manufacturers and the Cotton Council also will stress the four-point program which has just received the full approval of the Southern Directors of Extension, the Council official said.

Points to be emphasized to ginners through district meetings, literature and posters, and other educational media include:

(1) Maintain uniform loose seed rolls. This practice will result in better grades and higher income to the farmer, it was said. It also will reduce gin power costs.

(2) Keep overflow to a minimum. Overflow cotton too often is run back through the entire cleaning and drying process, sometimes resulting in fiber damage.

(3) Use only necessary cleaning equipment. The gin specialists state that during the early harvest season when seed cotton grades are at their highest, all unnecessary cleaning equipment should be by-passed in the ginning process. Rough and machine-harvested cotton may require the use of 12 to 22 cleaning cylinders plus extractors, while clean, hand-picked cotton should be handled carefully and with less equipment.

(4) Use only enough drying to insure smooth ginning. Green, damp or dew-laden cottons require only enough drying for smooth preparation. It was pointed out, however, that mid-season trashy or machine-picked cotton may require extra drying for better cleaning, while late-season roughly harvested weather damaged cotton can stand more drying than earlier premium cottons.

The Extension Services stressed the fact that net values from drying should be measured in terms of both grade benefits and weight losses. For example, they said, excessive removal of moisture content from cotton materially lowers the weight and thereby might offset any price benefit brought by higher grade.

Dr. Charles R. Sayre, Scott, Miss., chairman of the National Cotton Council's industrywide cotton quality steering committee, said that the committee is supporting fully Extension's four-point program.

"This is another step in the direction

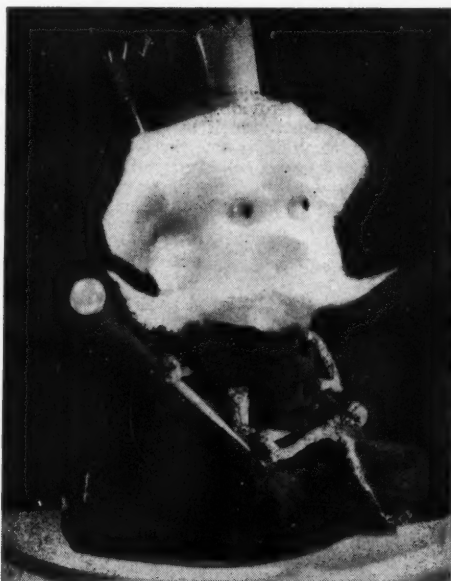
of furnishing spinning mills with high quality cotton fiber," he declared. "As we increase the quality of our fiber at the mill level, we improve cotton's competitive position in the fight for fiber markets—an essential if cotton is to maintain its leadership as the world's foremost fiber."

## 1950 Flaxseed Prospects Indicate Low Outturn

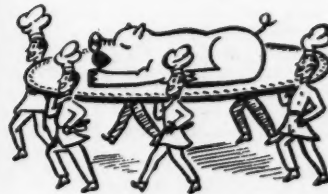
The 1950 flaxseed crop is expected to be somewhat below average, the U.S. Crop Reporting Board said in its July 1 crop report. Production this year is estimated at 29,338,000 bushels, about 14,000,000 bushels less than last year's comparatively large crop and 25,000,000 bushels less than the record 1948 crop.

## Cotton Futures Trading

During June, open contracts in cotton futures rose 23,250 bales due largely to increases in long and short positions of small traders and in long and short speculative positions of large traders. These increases were offset in part, however, by declines in hedging positions of reporting traders. Small traders positions rose 38,950 bales on the long side and 56,650 bales on the short side during June. Long speculative holdings of large traders increased 39,100 bales and on the short side rose 22,300 bales. Offsetting these increases in part were the declines in long hedging commitments of large traders amounting to 45,000 bales and in short hedging positions of 45,900 bales. Straddle positions, both long and short, of large traders also fell 9,800 bales.



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• Lipscomb Says—

## Agriculture Leads Fight on Socialism

• Farm Bureau leaders are told the farmer is in "front lines" of those being attacked by welfare state advocates.

Agriculture is developing aggressive leadership in a nationwide fight to halt the trend toward socialism in the U.S.

Ed Lipscomb, Memphis, public relations director of the National Cotton Council, told 1,000 leaders attending the Southern Farm Bureau Training School at the Oklahoma Biltmore Hotel July 11 that farm groups throughout the country are actively prosecuting a grass roots opinion building program to overcome campaigns and propaganda aimed at further concentration of power in the hands of professional politicians and ever-expanding bureaucracy.

Urging the Southern farm leaders to redouble their support of the "program to return government to the hands of the people," Lipscomb said that both state and local farm organizations across the country are enthusiastically joining in the fight for preservation of the American system.

"Farm Bureau organizations in 31 states have placed blueprints in the hands of their county units, and in some cases already are moving ahead with vigorous local programs of public persuasion," he declared. "Sixty-two farmer cooperatives have taken action either to initiate or to assist with programs in the areas they serve. Within the past week the 900 local units and 142,000 members of the New York State Grange moved to add their power to the fight being made in five other key states.

"In the Far West, farmers of the great San Joaquin Valley have formed joint committees with business men, raised funds and employed professional assistance in a pilot program which they hope can be used as a pattern in other sections of the land.

"Such news is good," he continued, "but it represents only a start in a fight that will affect the liberty and livelihood of every one of us and our children for decades to come."

The farmer is in the front lines of those who are being attacked by the forces which would set up a dictatorial state under the guise of "welfare," Lipscomb asserted, pointing out that there are now before Congress proposed farm programs which eventually could place all agriculture under direct government control.

"The farmer has been maligned to an extent he has never before experienced," he continued, stating that much of the blame for high food prices has been placed on the farmer in an effort to discredit him in the eyes of the public:

"When men in high places attempt to make the farmer the scapegoat for today's high prices, they are either deliberately dishonest or they lack the information and intelligence to justify the positions they hold.

"How can the farmer be responsible for an increase of more than a penny a

loaf in the price of bread during a period when the cost of the ingredients in the loaf has declined by 20 percent?" he asked.

"How can he be blamed for grocery prices in New York City when in many instances more than half the retail cost is added after the commodity crosses the Hudson River?

"How can a cotton farmer who is getting 33 cents a pound for his crop be accused of being coddled when he would have to get \$1.10 a pound for it to reach equity with the man who mines coal?

"What sort of coddling is it that results in a steady decline of farm income to a point where in 1950 income will be approximately two-thirds of that of 1947, despite the fact that national income has risen every year?"

Attacks have not been limited to the farmer alone, Lipscomb said.

"High placed apostles of unlimited political control are sponsoring legislation to place in involuntary servitude to the state every doctor, nurse, druggist and health worker in the nation.

"We see sponsorship of a minimum wage bill providing that any interpretation placed upon it by a presidential appointee shall become the law of the land; and we see a so-called 'full employment' bill under which another appointee could use public funds to put out of business

any American who refused to comply with his directives."

To lose the fight for a maintenance of democratic principles in the U.S. could have consequences more severe than to lose the military campaign for Korea, Lipscomb said.

"We can whip every army that Russia and its satellites can field and still lose the war in our own backyards. We can maintain such military preparedness that no enemy will dare fire a shot, and still lose our freedom as effectively as though foreigners had enslaved us.

"Make no mistake about it," he emphasized. "If you and I see our democratic liberties and opportunities legislated out of existence before our very eyes, it will be done with the approval or acquiescence of public opinion.

"There is no use kidding ourselves by blaming congressional votes on the personal persuasive powers of high priced lobbyists . . . We Americans have, and will continue to have so long as our elections are free, the sort of Congress we deserve.

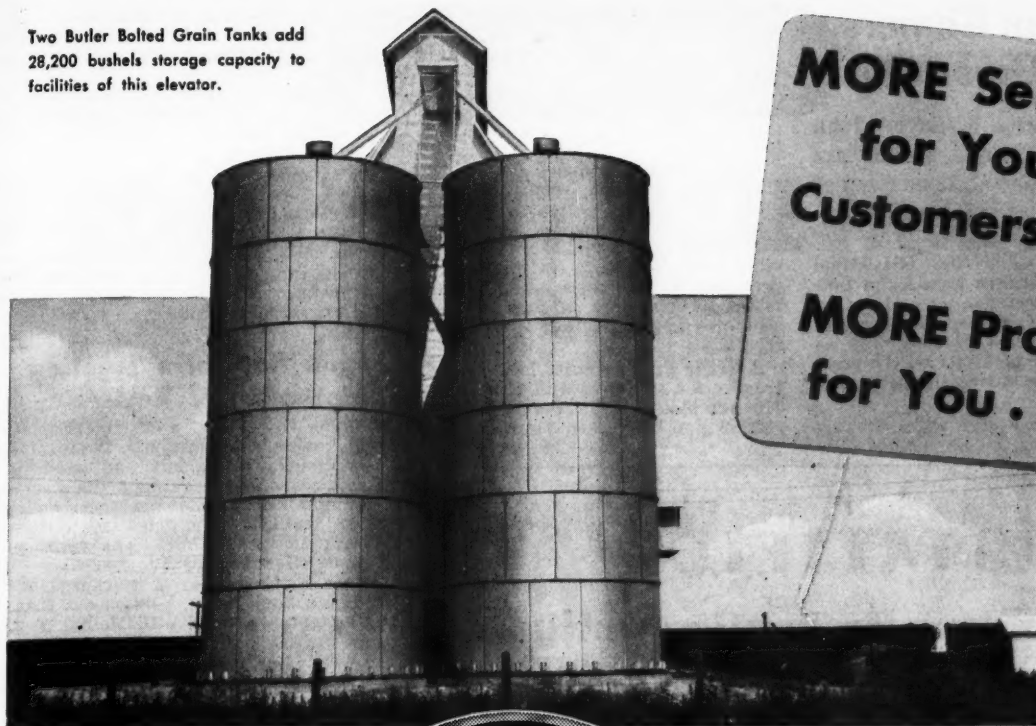
"Our fight, therefore, is a fight for the public mind. It is a fight for overwhelming public support of those principles and those legislative measures which represent basic American ideas and ideals. It is a fight, in short, for public opinion."



### Training for Cotton Classers

MEASURING COTTON FIBER LENGTHS on fibrographs at the University of Texas cotton testing laboratory are E. W. Webb (front) of Hohenberg & Co., Memphis, Tenn., and Melvin Behring, Behring & Co., Seguin, Texas. They are two of the five cotton merchandising firm representatives who on July 7 completed the first University of Texas course ever given in interpretation of fiber tests by instruments to aid manual cotton classers. Watching the testing are (left to right) Dietrich Gradner of Blaichach bei Southofen, Bavaria, Germany, who attended the course informally as a representative of mills there; Sterling Price of George H. McFadden & Bros., Houston; Trent Coursey of Eugene B. Smith & Co., Dallas; and Rufus McClung of W. D. Felder & Co., Dallas.

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## Mississippi Ginners Meet at Greenville

• Dr. Charles R. Sayre, John W. Ross and Charles Merkle are speakers at second state meeting of Louisiana-Mississippi Association.

Delegates attending the Mississippi section of the Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners Association convention at Greenville July 17-18 heard Dr. Charles R. Sayre outline their responsibility as ginners for producing better textile products if cotton is to compete with synthetics.

"We can't stand still while we are

being literally pushed out of the textile industry by synthetics," Dr. Sayre warned the delegates. He discussed 1951 cotton prospects and predicted an end to acreage controls soon because of the Korean war. Dr. Sayre is president and manager of Delta & Pine Land Co., Scott, Miss.

Other speakers included John W. Ross, USDA agricultural economist, Stoneville Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., and Charles Merkle, who is in charge of the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville. J. R. Williams, Natchitoches, La., president of the association, presided. Louisiana members of the association held a separate meeting at Alexandria June 21.

Average ginning costs have increased from about \$6 per bale in 1945 to about \$10 per bale in 1948 and probably will be \$12 per bale when figures for 1949

are in, Ross said. He attributed most of the increased costs to new machinery used for handling mechanically harvested cotton.

Danger of overdrying cotton was discussed by Merkle, who suggested that moisture content of cotton be checked before ginning.

All officers of the Association were re-elected at the final session. They are J. H. Williams, Natchitoches, La., president; C. E. Fontenot of Eunice, La., and C. B. Young of Sardis, Miss., vice-presidents; G. M. Lester, Jackson, Miss., treasurer; Gordon W. Marks, Jackson, Miss., secretary.

## Pink Bollworm Treating Methods Are Revised

The Division of Pink Bollworm Control office in San Antonio, Texas, on July 18 issued to shippers and handlers of cottonseed in quarantine areas a revision of administrative instructions authorizing methods of fumigating cottonseed with Methyl Bromide. The revision became effective July 19.

L. F. Curl, who is in charge of the San Antonio office, pointed out that the fumigation of seed with Methyl Bromide in railway cars or trucking vans is now authorized for seed located within heavily infested areas as well as certain sections of the lightly infested areas.

"Any person or firm contemplating the use of Methyl Bromide for fumigating bulk cottonseed in railway cars or trucking vans," Curl said, "should make application to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for approval and to secure information as to specific materials required.

"This type of fumigation is available to all shippers of cottonseed in the areas under question. However, its application will be governed by trained and competent personnel available that can be assigned to such supervision. Each individual railway car or trucking van must be approved by an inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine before loading the cottonseed to be fumigated. Certificates for movements of seed so treated will be refused if satisfactory fumigation has not been obtained in accordance with performance tests made of loaded railway cars or trucking vans. Shipping points in the area for which this revision to the administrative instructions is applicable will be designated by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine."

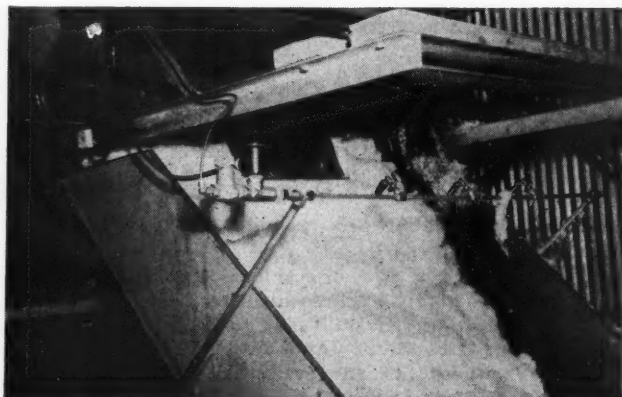
Those interested in using the Methyl Bromide method of treating cottonseed should apply to the local inspector or to L. F. Curl, P. O. Box 2749, San Antonio 6, Texas.

## W. J. O'Brien, Glidden Vice-President, Retires

W. J. O'Brien, vice-president in charge of manufacturing and research for The Glidden Co., oilseed processors with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, has retired from active duty with the company, although he will remain on its staff as a technical consultant and director.

O'Brien joined Glidden in 1920 as a chemist in the food division in Chicago, later becoming a director of the firm and chairman of the manufacturing and research committee as well as vice-president.

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• **Cotton Research Congress at Dallas**  
**July 27-28 Will Have as Its Theme:**

# COTTON'S *Vital* ROLE

**P**OLICIES of various agricultural, labor and business organizations in regard to basic American economic principles will be explained by speakers in a unique program at the eleventh annual Cotton Research Congress in Dallas July 27-28, Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, general chairman, has announced. Other sessions during the meeting will be devoted to reviews of cotton research and merchandising developments.

Leaders in research, production, marketing and processing of cotton and cottonseed products from all of the principal cotton states will attend the two-day meeting at the Baker Hotel. All sessions will be held in the Crystal Ballroom.

Two farm groups, two labor unions, banking, the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Cotton Council will be represented in the day-long discussion of economic principles which will close the Congress, Dr. A. B. Cox, chairman of the committee arranging this part of the program, has announced. Dr. Cox is professor of cotton marketing at the University of Texas, Austin.

"Bringing together these leaders to present their views and discuss the policies of their organizations on fundamental economic principles will result in a program unique in our national history," Dr. Cox said. "It will be recognized as a landmark in our economic

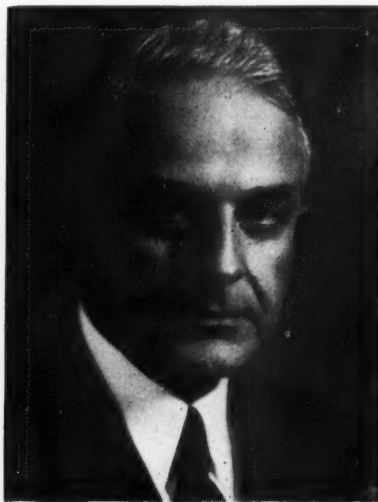
• Program will include unique panel discussion of American economic principles by representatives of national farm, labor and business organizations, as well as reviews of cotton research and merchandising developments. Night program to provide education, entertainment for entire family.

thinking and planning, because so long as we have democracy our national policies will be some sort of composite of the policies of the leading organizations in the country."

Another innovation of the 1950 Cotton



**READ DUNN, JR.**  
 Foreign trade director, National Cotton Council, Washington, D. C. Will speak at Cotton Research Congress July 27.



**DR. P. V. CARDON**  
 Research administrator, ARA-USDA, Washington; featured speaker at Cotton Research Congress July 27.

Research Congress will be an educational "family night" entertainment program presented by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans and the Texas Extension Service. There will be no machinery exhibits in connection with the meeting, such as there have been at previous Congresses.



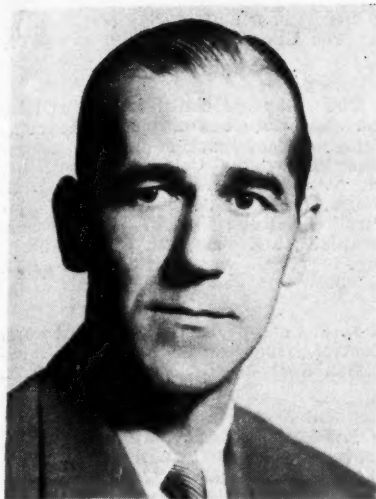
**BURRIS C. JACKSON**  
 General chairman, Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, Hillsboro; Cotton Research Congress keynote speaker July 27.

• **Research Developments to Be Reviewed**—Research and production activities with cotton and cottonseed will be discussed at the opening session by three authorities in this field, Dr. P. V. Cardon, Dr. Earl Berkley and Dr. D. M. Wiggins. Acting as chairman will be Dr. Louis E. Hawkins, vice-director of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station at Stillwater.

Dr. Cardon will lead the discussion with a review of the latest developments in USDA's nationwide program of research with cotton and cottonseed. As research administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration, Washington, D.C., Dr. Cardon is in charge of the widespread investigations of agricultural commodities conducted by ARA.

Significance of breeding research with cotton triple hybrids will be discussed





**DR. WATROUS IRONS**  
Vice-president, Federal Reserve Bank, Dallas. Will speak at Cotton Research Congress July 28.

by Dr. Berkley of Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston.

Dr. Wiggins, who is president of Texas Technological College, Lubbock, will review progress in textile research.

• **Second Session: Merchandising**—Current problems in merchandising American cotton will be reviewed at the afternoon session on the opening day of the Congress.

Domestic markets will be discussed by Robert C. Jackson, executive vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Charlotte, N. C.

Read Dunn, Jr., director of the National Cotton Council's Foreign Trade Division, Washington, will speak on foreign markets for American cotton.

Activities of the Economic Cooperation Administration and other governmental policies with reference to cotton will be the subject of E. D. White, assistant secretary of agriculture and chief

of ECA's Cotton and Fibers Division, Washington.

• **"Family Night" Entertainment**—Entertainment and relaxation will be combined with information about new cotton and cottonseed products in a "family night" program that will be of interest to young and old the evening of July 27. A. L. Ward, director of the National Cottonseed Products Association's Educational Service, Dallas, is chairman of this new feature of the Cotton Research Congress.

Both children and adults will take part in the program, to which the public is invited. First half of the program will be a dramatization of the newest developments in finding new products and uses for cotton and cottonseed, titled "Enter . . . New Cotton Products," presented by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory. James A. Kime of the laboratory staff will be in charge of this feature.

The Texas Extension Service will direct the second half of the program, called "Cotton Pickin's." In it farm fam-



**A. L. WARD**  
Director, NCPA's Educational Service, Dallas. In charge of "family night" program during Cotton Research Congress July 27.

ilies will take part in a skit and party in which the audience will participate.

Foods derived from the cotton plant will be served to the audience as refreshments at the end of the program. They will include a frozen dessert made with cottonseed oil, furnished by Cabell's Ice Cream and Dairy Stores of Dallas, and cookies made from cottonseed flour, supplied by Traders Oil Mill Co., Fort Worth.

• **Cotton in the National Economy**—Cotton's role in the national economy and in the farm program will be dealt with during the second day, July 28, when representatives of national business, farm and labor organizations will speak. Each person on the program that day will talk not more than 25 minutes at the morning session, beginning at 9:15 a.m., and will take part in a panel discussion that afternoon at 2 p.m., Dr. Cox has announced.

Dr. Watrous Irons, vice-president of



**ROBERT C. JACKSON**  
Executive vice-president, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Charlotte, N. C. Will speak at Cotton Research Congress July 27.

the Federal Reserve Bank, Dallas, will open the discussion with a talk on "Basic Economic Principles Governing Our Economy." This address will represent Dr. Irons' personal economic views, Dr. Cox said, and will not reflect official policies of the Federal Reserve Bank.

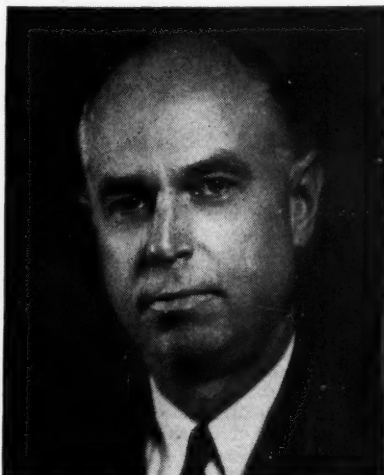
Noel Sargent, secretary of the American Association of Manufacturers, will give the policies of his organization regarding basic principles governing the American economy.

Representing the American Federation of Labor will be its regional director of organization in the South, J. L. Rhodes, Atlanta, Ga.

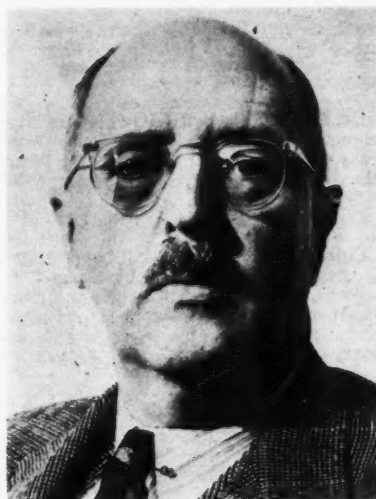
Others taking part in this discussion for their organizations will be:

W. E. Hamilton, economist of the American Farm Bureau, Chicago.

Everett M. Kassalow, executive secre-



**E. D. WHITE**  
Assistant secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C. Will address Cotton Research Congress July 27.



**NOEL SARGENT**  
Secretary, National Association of Manufacturers. Will address Cotton Research Congress July 28.

tary, CIO Full Employment Committee, Washington.

A. F. Leesch, master, Texas State Grange, Boerne.

Harold A. Young, president, National Cotton Council, North Little Rock, Ark.

Questions from the audience will be answered during the panel discussion that afternoon, Chairman Jackson said. Texas members of the organizations represented on the program are especially invited to hear the addresses and the panel discussion. All Congress sessions are open to the public.

• **Foods From Cottonseed to Be Exhibited**—A new sauce made from cottonseed for flavoring soups and vegetable dishes as well as the frozen dessert and cookies mentioned above, will be among the foods

from the cotton plant seen by visitors at the Cotton Research Congress.

The cottonseed sauce will be one of the numerous cotton and cottonseed products on display in the Crystal Ballroom throughout the Congress, James W. Hayward, College Station, in charge of exhibits, has announced.

Scientists at the Texas Engineering Experiment Station, cooperating with the Cotton Research Committee of Texas, have produced the sauce from a combination of cottonseed kernels and parched wheat, using a fermentation process. The sauce resembles, and may in the future rival commercially, the soy sauce which the Chinese have produced for many centuries.

More than 30 research agencies and commercial organizations will have exhibits at the Congress.

• **W. J. O'Brien retires as vice-president** in charge of manufacturing and research for The Giidden Co. Page 20.

• The stake associated industries have in cotton's future is outlined at the mechanization conference in a panel discussion led by the Cotton Council's Dr. M. K. Horne, Jr. Taking part: J. B. Smith, petroleum; Don Lerch, agricultural chemicals; Dr. Russell Coleman, fertilizer; and Darryl R. Francis, banking. Page 41.

• **L. F. Curl, Division of Pink Bollworm Control**, issues new instructions on fumigation methods. Page 20.

• Mississippi ginner at their annual convention hear Dr. Charles R. Sayre of Delta & Pine Land Co., John W. Ross of USDA's Stoneville Laboratory and Charles Merkle of the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory. Officers of the Louisiana-Mississippi association who were re-elected at the meeting include: J. H. Williams, Natchitoches, La., president; C. E. Fontenot, Eunice, La., and C. B. Young, Sardis, Miss., vice-presidents; Gordon W. Marks, Jackson, Miss., secretary; and G. M. Lester, Jackson, treasurer. Page 20.

• **W. T. McKinney**, head of Delta Council's flood control committee, tells the President's Water Resources Policy Commission of the necessity for flood control of the Lower Mississippi River. Page 48.

• A panel discussion on mechanization and technology at the Beltwide conference is led by Ralph H. Rogers, USDA-BAE. Panel members and their topics include M. R. Powers, mechanical weed control; Dr. Paul J. Talley, chemical weed control; O. B. Wooten, insecticide and defoliant applicators; Francis L. Gerdes, ginning technology. Page 44.

• **Dr. Robert A. Nichols** heads New Mexico Extension Service, Experiment Station and New Mexico A. & M.'s college of agriculture. Page 50.

• First comprehensive bibliography of literature on peanuts and peanut products has been compiled by Nelle J. Morris and F. G. Doller of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory. Page 52.

• **Dalton E. Gandy** is given plaque won by LSU dairy judging team, which also thanks Louisiana crushers for helping them get to inter-collegiate contest. Page 52.

• Texas crop prospects are reported on by C. H. Bates of Texas A. & M. Page 53.

• Forty years of continuous service with Continental Gin Co. has been completed by Mrs. Mary G. Roberts, shown at the switchboard. Page 51.

## People in The Press

• **ARA chief Dr. P. V. Cardon**, Dr. Earl Berkley of Anderson, Clayton & Co. and Dr. D. M. Wiggins, head of Texas Technological College, will be featured speakers on cotton research and production activities at the opening session of the Cotton Research Congress in Dallas July 27. Dr. Louis E. Hawkins, Oklahoma Experiment Station, will be chairman of this session, announces Burris C. Jackson, general chairman. Page 22.

• **Ed Lipscomb**, Cotton Council public relations director, tells agricultural groups in Oklahoma and Mississippi how the farmer is taking the lead in fighting socialism in the U.S. Pages 18 and 46.

• Speaking from his viewpoint as a ginner, **Harold A. Young** tells other ginner they are the "keystone" of the National Cotton Council's financial structure. Page 15.

• **Dr. G. E. Hilbert**, BAIC chief, is U.S. delegate to Eighth International Congress of Agricultural Industries at Brussels. Page 30.

• Cotton merchandising will be discussed at the Cotton Congress by **Robert C. Jackson**, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute; **Read Dunn, Jr.**, Cotton Council; and **E. D. White**, assistant secretary of agriculture. Page 23.

• **A. L. Ward**, NCPA, is chairman of the Cotton Congress' new feature, a "family night" of education and entertainment. **James A. Kime** of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory will be in charge of half of the program, with the Texas Extension Service taking over the other half. Page 23.

• Merchandising firm representatives **E. W. Webb** of Memphis, Tenn., **Melvin Behring** of Seguin, Texas, **Sterling Price** of Houston and **Trent Coursey** and **Rufus McClung** of Dallas, with **Dietrich Gradner** of Germany, are pictured measuring cotton fiber lengths in new course at University of Texas. Page 18.

• **Dr. A. B. Cox** of the University of Texas is in charge of an all-day discussion of American economic principles which will end the Cotton Congress July 28. Speakers will include: **Dr. Watrous Irons**, banker; **Noel Sargent**, AAM; **J. L. Rhodes**, A. F. of L.; **W. E. Hamilton**, American Farm Bureau; **Everett M. Kassalow**, CIO; **A. F. Leesch**, Texas State Grange; and **Harold A. Young**, Cotton Council. Page 22.

• A goal of 100,000 Texas 4-H Club members, Future Farmers and Future Homemakers on Rural Youth Day at the Mid-Century Exposition of the 1950 State Fair of Texas Oct. 7 is announced by **Ray W. Wilson**, manager of the Fair's rural youth activities. Page 26.

• **Dr. Fred Mitchell**, Mississippi State College head, welcomes delegates to the Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference at Stoneville and Greenville, Miss., July 23. Opening session speakers include **Harold A. Young**, Cotton Council head; **E. D. White**, assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture; **Dr. Frank J. Welch**, Mississippi Experiment Station director; and **H. H. Bloom**, Massey-Harris Co. Page 39.

• An Extension Service plan to promote better ginning practices is endorsed by **Dr. Charles R. Sayre** and **Claude L. Welch** of the National Cotton Council. Page 17.



• Demonstrations and tours at the mechanization conference are conducted by W. E. Meek, USDA agricultural engineer; Dr. D. Gray Miley, Delta Branch Experiment Station; and Vernon P. Moore, U.S. Fiber Laboratory. Don L. Jones, Texas Substation at Lubbock, shows films on mechanization over the Cotton Belt. **Page 55.**

• Franklin P. Landis moves to Dallas, Ga., as representative of The Bauer Bros. Co. **Page 51.**

• Helping Oklahoma 4-H Club boys earn profitable cotton production are Marvin Slack, Anadarko Cotton Oil Mill; C. E. Kingston, Cotton Council field representative; County Agent Walter Skaggs and Assistant County Agent Jim Stratton. **Page 55.**

• James W. Hand, Jr., Mississippi planter, is the featured speaker at final session of the mechanization conference. Arthur W. Turner, BPISAE, presides at panel discussion by Dr. Louis E. Hawkins, whose topic is research programs; David S. Weaver, extension work; A. P. Fatherree, vo-ag education; Dr. Sherman E. Johnson, farm management; Frank P. Hanson, industry research; Robert C. Jackson, cotton industry. Conference summary is presented by R. C. Archer of International Harvester Co. **Page 57.**

• Two USDA specialists on their way to New Delhi as consultants to the Indian government are Earle K. Rambo and Ford M. Milam. **Page 33.**

• Dr. Henry D. Barker has been named head of USDA-BPISAE's Division of Cotton and Other Fiber Crops and Diseases. **Page 25.**

• Ginners in North and South Carolina hear, in six district meetings, the following speakers: R. W. Hamilton, PMA, on price supports; Forrest H. Shuford, N.C. labor commissioner, and John G. Forsyth, USDL, wage and hour regulations as applied to gins; Geo. D. Jones, N. C. entomologist, J. A. Shanklin, N. C. extension cotton specialist, and W. C. Nettles, S. C. extension entomologist, on insect control; Fred P. Johnson, N. C. Department of Agriculture, on better harvesting methods; J. C. Ferguson, N. C. extension engineer, and J. C. Oglesbee, USDA ginning specialist, on ginning technicalities; S. A. Williams, S. C. extension ginning specialist, on ginning costs; and Wallace Heckler, Cotton Council, on how to meet competition from synthetic fibers. **Page 32.**

• W. E. Ashcraft of Monroe, N. C., Forrest S. Crowder of Lattimore, N. C., and G. T. McLees of Westminster, S. C., are new directors of the Carolinas ginners. **Page 32.**

• General superintendent of the Agriculture Show at the Mid-Century Exposition of the 1950 State Fair of Texas in October is Walter W. Caldwell, Luling. **Page 32.**

• Roy L. Beckley and Thomas I. Camp have been appointed sales representatives for Mente & Co. **Page 37.**

• Memphis Cotton Carnival Association president for 1950-51 is W. L. Quinlen, Jr. **Page 37.**

• George M. Strayer outlines program for American Soybean Association convention Aug. 28-30. **Page 36.**

• James F. Forehand, Georgia extension ginning specialist, and Robert A. Montgomery, USDA, are surveying Georgia ginning methods. **Page 25.**

## Georgia Ginners Attend Ginning Clinics

Four Georgia cotton ginning clinics are being held during July, James F. Forehand, cotton ginning specialist for the Georgia Extension Service, has announced.

The first clinic was held at Dooly County Camp Ground, Vienna, July 19, with the second at the American Legion Hall, Dublin, July 20. Others will follow at the Courthouse in Statesboro July 26 and the Courthouse in Louisville July 27.

Three other meetings are to be held at Newnan, Cartersville and Commerce in early August.

"Cotton buyers have been complaining about ginning practices and techniques which damage cotton fibers," Forehand said, "and these clinics have been planned for going over these complaints and reviewing approved practices in gin operation."

The meetings are sponsored by the Georgia Cotton Ginner's Association, The Georgia Committee for Better Ginned Cotton and the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service. Conditioning, cleaning and ginning seed cotton are among the subjects being discussed. A tour of local gins is a part of each clinic.

Nearly 700 Georgia ginners are expected to attend the meetings.

## June 30 Peanut Stocks Are Lowest Since 1939

The total supply of peanuts (farmers' stock equivalent basis) held in off-farm positions at the end of June amounted to 244 million pounds. This compares with holdings of 343 million pounds a year ago and is the smallest end-of-June supply since 1939. These supply data exclude holdings of shelled oil stock peanuts, which amounted to 28 million pounds compared with 14 million pounds on June 30 last year.

Stocks of cleaned and shelled peanuts were above holdings a year ago, while holdings of farmers' stock peanuts were less than one-half as large.

## Cotton Gin Survey To Be Conducted

Changing cotton ginning methods in Georgia, due principally to the installation by many ginners of modern cleaning and drying equipment, will be studied and evaluated by officials of the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss., during the coming ginning season.

James F. Forehand, Georgia Extension Service ginning specialist, is working with personnel at the laboratory in making plans for the study. Forehand said the proposed project will include a study of both the quality and cost of ginning in the Piedmont area of Georgia.

Gins to be studied will be selected according to the amounts and types of cleaning and drying equipment installed. A determination of the quality of ginning resulting from this modern equipment is the main objective of the program.

"Particular attention will be devoted to such factors as power and labor requirements for operation of gins and the influence of varying amounts of capital expenditures on costs of operation," Robert A. Montgomery, laboratory agricultural economist, said. Montgomery is conducting the initial gin survey with Forehand.

Both Forehand and Montgomery pointed out that the business of ginning is quite different now in view of relatively large expenditures required for complex machinery.

Forehand said the study "will provide Georgia ginners with basic information which is essential to an efficient and economical modernization program in an effort to aid the farmer in obtaining the highest prices for his product."

The ginning specialist believes that gin operators throughout Georgia and the Southeast will profit from this study of the experiences of ginners who have already erected new plants or modernized existing installations.

## Veteran Teachers Distribute 60,000 NCPA Circulars

More than 60,000 copies of circulars to encourage the use of cottonseed meal, cake and hulls were distributed to young farmers during May and June by the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association.

Stressing the use of cottonseed feed products in fattening and dairy rations, the circulars were placed in the hands of farmers by their veteran teachers in G. I. on-the-farm training programs.

The Educational Service headquarters office in Dallas mailed copies of three circulars, "Cottonseed Hulls," "Guides to Profitable Livestock Fattening," and "Feeding to Produce Milk at Less Cost," to approximately 5,000 veteran teachers in cotton states. These teachers have ordered 60,000 additional copies for their class members, and orders continue to be received daily.

## Barker in USDA Post

The USDA announces the appointment of Dr. Henry D. Barker as head of the Division of Cotton and Other Fiber Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering. He succeeds Dr. Charles R. Sayre, who resigned to become president and managing director of the Delta and Pine Land Company at Scott, Miss.



## 100,000 Is Goal—

### State Fair Gets Set for Rural Youth Day

One hundred thousand 4-H Club boys and girls, Future Farmers and Future Homemakers, the largest gathering of rural youth in the world, is the goal set for Rural Youth Day at the Mid-Century Exposition of the 1950 State Fair of Texas, Ray W. Wilson, manager of the Fair's rural youth activities program, has announced.

This group of young and enthusiastic future farmers, future homemakers and ranchers will swarm the grounds of the greatest state fair in the world on opening day, Oct. 7, as guests of the State Fair, Wilson said.

The farm youngsters are expected to converge on Dallas from every corner of Texas. They will be admitted free to the fair and will be furnished with a free lunch provided by Dallas business leaders and the Dallas Chamber of Commerce.

The State Fair regards its rural youth project as one of its most important educational undertakings. From a healthy start in 1946 when 30,000 boys and girls attended the fair, the event mushroomed to a record attendance of 75,000 in 1949, Wilson said.

On Friday night, Oct. 6, recognition will be given 50 outstanding Future Farmers, Future Homemakers, 4-H Club boys and girls in an honor award dinner in the Crystal Ballroom of the Baker Hotel. The dinner will be sponsored by

Dallas business leaders and the Dallas Chamber of Commerce.

Hotel accommodations have been arranged for this group of outstanding Future Farmers, Future Homemakers, 4-H Club boys and girls. Their parents, teachers and extension agents are also being invited to be guests at the honor award dinner.

Even though last year's attendance of 75,000 rural youth broke all records, the 1950 goal of 100,000 will attract more attention than ever before. These young homemakers, farmers and ranchers from every section of the state will receive the recognition they deserve for their part in the developing of Texas' agriculture and livestock industries, Wilson said.

#### New Publication:

##### DATA ON BOILING POINTS ARE GIVEN IN ENGLISH UNITS

A four-page circular of interest to industrial users of oilseed solvent extraction processes, entitled "Boiling Points of Cottonseed and Peanut Oil Miscellas in English Units," by Kenneth M. Decossas, Harvey A. Mackey, and Gordon P. Heughan, is a recent publication of USDA - BAIC, indentified as AIC-257 March 1950. Copies of the publication may be obtained by writing the Bureau's Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans 19, La., for AIC-257, March 1950.

This publication presents in English units data on the boiling point-vapor pressure-composition relationships for miscellas of crude cottonseed and peanut

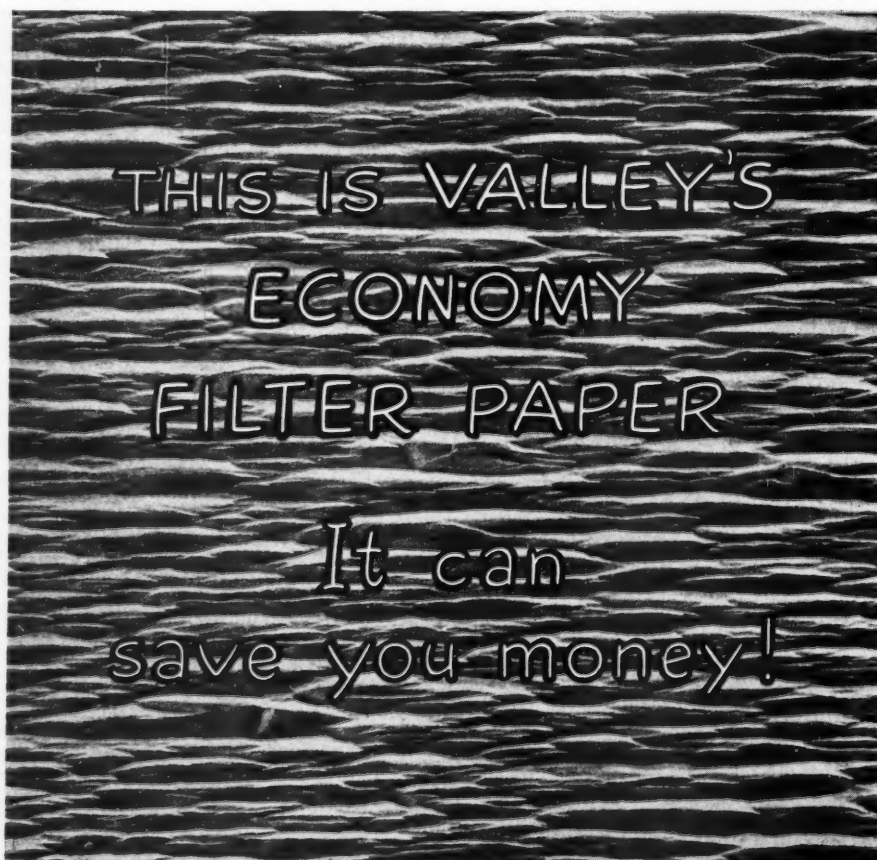
oils with commercial hexane. These data were obtained by chemical engineers of the laboratory and are now presented in a convenient form for use by designers and operators of solvent-recovery equipment.

The circular was published in answer to the wide demand that followed an earlier publication in which the same experimental data were plotted in metric units (*Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, Vol. 37, page 1022, October 1945). The original data are already in use throughout the industry in solvent extraction plants; but engineers and operators generally work with English units and have provided these same scale units for the usual plant instruments. So the replotted data, given in the new circular, should be even more widely useful.

Both the original curves and the replotted curves are applicable to operations involved in current industrial vegetable oil solvent extraction technology and to the design of oil and solvent recovery equipment used in solvent extraction and solvent crystallization processes.

#### Nicaraguan Cotton Outlook

The 1950-51 cotton crop in Nicaragua is expected to exceed last year's record crop of 20,000 bales (of 500 pounds each). Local mills require only 6,000 bales and about 6,000 bales of last year's surplus has not been sold for export. Recent asking prices were equivalent to about 28 cents a pound f.o.b. Corinto for basis grade and staple. Bids averaged around 26 cents.



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## Insect Situation in Texas, July 18

Heavy rains have fallen in many areas of the State and in some sections showers have occurred almost every day for the last two weeks. Continued rainy weather has been favorable for a rapid increase of insect pests. In many fields, particularly untreated fields in Central, Northern, and Eastern areas insects are doing tremendous damage. Cotton is maturing rapidly in the Southern one-third of the state and the first bale for the season has been ginned as far north as Calhoun County.

Boll weevils are migrating in many sections, even in Northern areas, from fields where squares are scarce, and a continued fight will be required to keep this pest under control. In such areas early treated fields are being reinfested and the application of insecticides at five-day intervals is needed for control.

Spotted, heavy infestations of bollworms have developed in some areas although in general damaging infestations are scattered. A few eggs can be found in almost any field of succulent cotton but in some fields damaging infestations are not developing due, perhaps, to the effects of beneficial insects. This is the critical period for bollworm development in a considerable portion of the state. Farmers are urged to inspect their fields thoroughly and frequently for damaging infestations and to use control measures immediately if needed. Small worms are much more easily killed than large worms. Bollworms and boll

weevils can be controlled with the same insecticide applications.

Confirmed leafworm reports have now been received from 60 counties and this pest probably occurs in every cotton-growing county in the state. Heavy infestations are still widely scattered except in Southern counties. All evidence indicates that the moths are spreading northward in large numbers from South Texas and Mexico. With a large acreage of late planted cotton and recent rains in most sections of the state, it is entirely possible that control measures for leafworms will be needed in many sections of Texas within the next two weeks.

Fleahoppers are more numerous in the Northern part of the state than any other area but are increasing in some fields in the Northwestern area. The infestation in general is low but some fields need fleahopper control immediately.

• **Lower Rio Grande Valley**—Harvest is general and gins are operating on a full schedule. Only a few scattering fields continue to be treated for insect control.

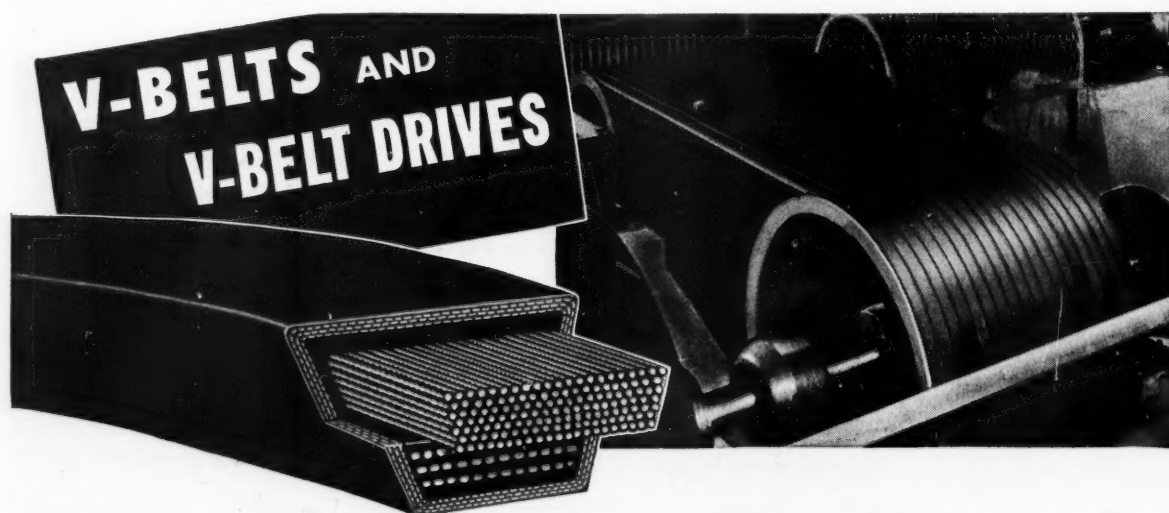
• **Coastal Bend**—Cotton is rapidly maturing in this area and squares are scarce in many fields. Fifty-nine fields were inspected in Kleberg, Jim Wells, Nueces, San Patricio and Refugio Counties. The average weevil infestation increased from 41 percent last week to 58 percent this week, partly due to the scarcity of squares. Some fields need further insecticidal treatments to prevent boll damage from weevils and defoliation from the leafworm.

• **Upper Coastal Area**—The average weevil infestation increased from 28 percent last week to 30 percent this week. The average percentages of punctured squares by counties were Victoria 69, Jackson 38, Calhoun 36, Wharton 23, Matagorda and Brazoria 21, and Fort Bend 16. Weevil control needs to be continued in many fields.

Leafworms are increasing over most of this area and are ragging or stripping the plants in some fields. Poisoning for control of this insect is rather general and should be continued in many fields where the cotton is not mature. Bollworms are scattered in this area and damaging infestations have occurred in relatively few fields. Much of the cotton in this area is too near maturity to be attractive to this insect.

• **South Central**—One hundred and ninety-three fields were inspected in this area. The average weevil infestation was 26 percent as compared to 23 percent last week. The average percentages of punctured squares in the various counties in this area were as follows: Goliad 88, Bee 61, DeWitt 44, Gonzales and Colorado 32, Karnes 28, Austin and Fayette 24, Lee, Bastrop, and Washington 22, Caldwell, Lavaca, Guadalupe and Hays 18, and Travis 10. Some fields in this area have been poisoned to good advantage but many others still need control measures. The average fleahopper infestation was only one per 100 terminals. Scattered leafworm and bollworm infestations need control.

• **Central**—One hundred and ninety fields were inspected for weevils. The



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average weevil infestation increased from eight percent last week to 13 percent this week. Thirty-two out of the 190 fields averaged above 25 percent punctured squares. These fields were scattered throughout this area and need control measures. The average percentages of punctured squares in the various counties were as follows: Milam 22, Williamson 20, Navarro 17, Bell 14, Limestone 11, Hill 10, McLennan untreated 20 and treated eight, Falls untreated 36 and treated four.

The fleahopper infestation remains the same this week as last week, average of six per 100 terminals. A few fields need control measures. Leafworms are now common throughout this area and scattered heavy infestations need control.

Bollworm eggs are still occurring in relatively small numbers throughout this area, with only an occasional heavy infestation which needs control. Close observations in many fields in McLennan and Falls Counties have shown that beneficial insects are doing a good job, so far, of cleaning up the eggs and young larvae in a large percentage of the fields.

• **North Central**—One hundred and seven fields inspected in 12 counties in this area showed average percentages of punctured squares as follows: Grayson 35, Fannin 29, Collin 26, Lamar 21, Cooke 19, Ellis 17, Hunt and Dallas 15, Delta 11, Tarrant eight, Denton and Rockwall four.

The average weevil infestation this week was 20 percent as compared to 26 percent last week. However, in many fields in this area a new generation of weevils appear to be migrating from fields that have a scarcity of squares to fields which are fruiting heavily. Farmers throughout this area should continue to inspect their fields frequently and carefully and apply insecticides at five-day intervals if needed until boll weevils are brought under control.

Fleahoppers decreased from an average of 18 per 100 terminals last week to 15 per 100 terminals this week. Some fields still have sufficient fleahoppers to justify control measures. Light scattered infestations of bollworm eggs were found in many fields in this area but no heavy infestations have been reported. A close watch for injurious bollworm infestation should be maintained throughout this area for the next few weeks.

• **Northeast** — Eighty-nine fields were inspected in 11 counties. Boll weevil infestations continue to be extremely high in many untreated fields and fairly high in some treated fields. The average weevil infestation increased from 31 percent last week to 33 percent this week. There are many fields in this area which need three or more applications of insecticides at five-day intervals to bring the weevils under control. The average percentages of punctured squares in the different counties were: Rusk and Cass 48, Harrison 37, Red River 36, Smith 33, Van Zandt and Wood 28, Camp and Morris 27, Bowie 20, Rains 17 and Upshur nine.

Fleahopper infestations are low in most fields, averaging 10 per 100 terminals, but control measures are needed in a few. A close watch should be maintained in this area for the next few weeks for bollworms and insecticides should be applied as needed.

• **East**—There was a sharp increase in weevil infestation in this area, the aver-

age being 27 percent this week as compared to 18 percent last week. One hundred fields inspected this week showed the average percentages of punctured squares in the various counties to be: Houston 55, Shelby and Walker 40, Anderson 32, Grimes 31, Henderson 27, San Augustine 25, Brazos 23, Madison 22, Cherokee 19, Robertson 15, Freestone 13, and Leon 12.

The fleahopper infestation increased from an average of nine per 100 terminals last week to 11 this week. Only a few fields averaged above 25 per 100 terminals and need control measures.

• **Cross Timbers**—Seventeen fields were inspected for fleahoppers and 11 for weevils in Throckmorton, Shackelford, Clay,

Young and Erath Counties. Two fields in Shackelford County showed weevil infestations between 11 and 25 percent while all other fields in this area had no infestation or infestations below 10 percent. The average weevil infestation was five percent. Fleahoppers have increased in some fields, the average being 10 per 100 terminals as compared to seven last week. Only one field averaged above 25 fleahoppers per 100 terminals.

• **Northwest**—Sixty-four fields were inspected for boll weevils and 73 for fleahoppers in this area. The weevil infestation averaged six percent as compared to two percent last week and the fleahopper infestation averaged 10 per 100

(Continued on Page 32)

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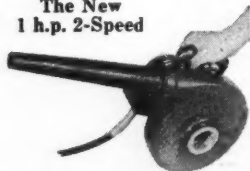


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## U. S. Cotton Export Demand High

Exports of cotton from the U.S. have exceeded the most optimistic expectations earlier this year. Exports in May of 558,000 bales of 500 pounds gross, or 539,000 running bales, brought the cumulative total since Aug. 1, 1949, to 4,954,000 bales or 4,763,000 running bales. This is 756,000 bales or 18 percent higher than the corresponding 10-month total of 4,198,000 in 1948-49.

Exports to European countries and their overseas territories receiving cotton under the European Recovery Program totaled approximately 3,030,000 bales during the 10 months ended May 31, 1950, compared with about 2,625,000 during the corresponding period a year ago. Exports to Japan, Korea, and Formosa, during Aug.-May 1949-50, all under various government export programs, totaled 750,000 bales compared with 535,000 for the first 10 months of 1948-49. ECA-financed exports to China amounting to 270,000 bales in 10 months of 1948-49, were discontinued in 1949-50, but exports to China, Manchuria, and Hong Kong (mostly for China) through regular private trade arrangements have totaled 215,000 bales thus far this year. The increase in exports to India was greater than for any other country, rising from 3,000 to 364,000 for the respective periods.

Cotton exports in June apparently totaled around 600,000 running bales, according to preliminary figures published by the New York Cotton Exchange. The heavy movement in June is attributed mainly to a rush on the part of exporters to comply with the June 15 deadline for shipment of cotton paid for with ECA funds. Nearly all of the cotton scheduled for clearance before that date has been shipped. Shipments under ECA authorization in 1950-51 are to begin July 20, 1950. Exports in July will be lower than in recent months but are expected to equal or exceed the 231,000 bales (of 500 pounds) exported in July 1949. A summary of the official figures for the first 10 months of 1949-50, preliminary unofficial figures for June, and a rough estimate for July indicate that the 1949-50 total probably will exceed 5.5 million running bales and may reach 5.6 million.

Prospects of a small crop in the United States this year and continued short supply of cotton in most of the foreign producing countries (principal exceptions are Egypt, Mexico, and Turkey) may have stimulated the early purchase and movement of U.S. cotton in recent months. Current reports indicate that world cotton consumption is likely to

remain high over the immediate future. Stocks in importing countries are generally normal or slightly higher, but available supplies from surplus-producing countries, other than the United States, will be no larger than last year because in the few countries where increased production is in prospect this year, the carry-over stocks from previous crops are lower than a year ago.

## New Coconut Oil Factory Is Opened in Zanzibar

A new coconut oil factory has been opened near Zanzibar, at a cost of \$112,000, and will operate under the name of Luxmi Oil Industries, Ltd. Work on this project was begun in August 1948, but it was not until May of this year that the factory was completed and able to start production. The buildings and courtyards occupy about 47,000 square feet and are all up-to-date construction and equipped with modern machinery.

When working at full capacity the factory is reported to be capable of producing 5,500 short tons of crude coconut oil annually. The refining plant is capable of producing three tons of refined oil daily which could be used for the production of margarine and vegetable ghee. Some of the residue will be used to make the blue mottled soap that is well known in East Africa.

• More than 19,600 farm families have applied for loans under the new farm housing program carried on by USDA.



## At International Meeting

DR. G. E. HILBERT, chief of USDA's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, was the official U.S. delegate to the Eighth International Congress of Agricultural Industries at Brussels, Belgium, July 9-15, where he discussed recent progress in the science of food preservation and in the use of alcohol from surplus grain as motor fuel. Beside his own two papers, Dr. Hilbert presented a paper on the manufacture of cellulose pulp from straw prepared by Dr. S. I. Aronovsky of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria, Ill.

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## Insect Situation in Texas

(Continued from Page 29)

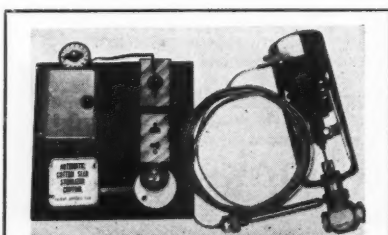
terminals as compared to five last week. The average percentages of punctured squares in the various counties were as follows: Fisher 25, Baylor 16, Wilbarger 10, Taylor nine, Runnels five, Hardeman, Haskell, and Jones four, Stonewall, Donley, Dickens, Nolan, Collingsworth, Cottle and Kent none. Eight out of the 73 fields inspected had 25 or more fleahoppers per 100 terminals, indicating that control measures are needed.

Leafworms have now been found in five counties in this area and no doubt other counties are infested.

• **South Plains**—The fleahopper infestation just about doubled in this area, the average last week being four and this week nine per 100 terminals. The average number of fleahoppers per 100 terminals were as follows: Lynn 23, Lubbock 10, Crosby and Lamb seven, Hockley and Terry six, Dawson five, and Martin four. Two fields in Lynn and one field in Lubbock and Hockley Counties averaged above 25 fleahoppers per 100 terminals which indicated that control measures are needed. Leafworms have now been found in five counties in this area.

• **North Plains**—The average fleahopper infestation in five fields in Hale County was eight per 100 terminals and in five fields in Floyd County two per 100 terminals. No field in this area averaged as high as 25 per 100 terminals.—Reported by K. P. Ewing, BEPQ-USDA; A. C. Gunter, Texas Extension Service; and H. G. Johnston, Texas Experiment Station.

• There are 45 percent more tractors and 25 percent more automobiles on U.S. farms now than when the war ended, according to a report from USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



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## Carolinas Ginners Hold Six District Meetings

The proposed 1950 cottonseed support program, wage and hour regulations as applied to cotton gins, cotton insect control, ginning cost data, ginning processes and other related subjects were discussed at six district ginners' meetings in North and South Carolina during the first part of July.

R. W. Hamilton, chairman of the South Carolina PMA committee, spoke at the South Carolina meetings on the general nature of the proposed price support program. Forrest H. Shuford, North Carolina commissioner of labor, and John G. Forsyth of the U.S. Department of Labor in South Carolina discussed wage and hour technicalities as applied to gins.

Geo. D. Jones, entomologist, North Carolina State College, and J. A. Shanklin, North Carolina extension cotton specialist, led the insect control discussions in that state. In South Carolina W. C. Nettles, Extension Service leader in entomology and plant disease work, presented this subject.

Inauguration of an educational program among farmers to teach better harvesting methods was advocated by Fred P. Johnson, marketing and ginning specialist of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, as the best way for ginners to hold down their investment in expensive cleaning and conditioning equipment for their gins. J. C. Ferguson, North Carolina extension agricultural engineer, and J. C. Oglesbee, U.S. cotton ginning specialist, Atlanta, Ga., discussed some of the technicalities of operating modern conditioning and ginning equipment.

Ginning costs were the topic of talks by S. A. Williams, South Carolina extension cotton ginning specialist.

The farmer's viewpoint of ginner-farmer relations was brought out by representatives of farm organizations at the various meetings. At all of the meetings Wallace Heckler, South Carolina field representative of the National Cotton Council, discussed "Cotton—Your Business—Big Business," pointing out what the Council is doing to help cotton meet competition from synthetic fibers.

New directors elected by the Carolinas Ginners Association for the next fiscal year are W. E. Ashcraft, Monroe, N. C.; Forrest S. Crowder, Lattimore, N. C.; and G. T. McLees, Westminster, S. C.

Directors who were reelected include: Myres W. Tilghman, Dunn, N. C.; Clyde E. Upchurch, Raeford, N. C.; Carl T. Hicks, Watsonburg, N. C.; J. W. Robbins, Scotland Neck, N. C.; J. F. McLaurin, Bennettsville, S. C.; O. L. Edwards, St. Charles, S. C.; Talley E. Smith, Rowesville, S. C.; Frank M. Wanamaker, St. Matthews, S. C.; and Ben E. Gramling, Gramling, S. C.

## CCC Cotton Sales

USDA announced that CCC sold 1,473 bales of 1948-crop pooled cotton pursuant to its offer to sell dated June 23, 1950. Bids were opened on July 5, 1950. The 1948-crop cotton was pooled for the account of producers on Aug. 1, 1949. To date, 388,234 bales of 1948-crop pooled cotton have been sold.

## Texas State Fair Plans Better Farm Exhibits

The Mid-Century presentation of Texas agriculture during the 1950 State Fair of Texas, Oct. 7-22, will feature a greater variety of farm products and highly developed techniques and procedures designed to raise farm incomes, Ray W. Wilson, agriculture department manager, has announced.

Progress of this two-billion dollar industry will be displayed in colorful and spectacular exhibits in the Agriculture Building, he said. The agricultural extravaganza will be colorfully showscaped by the Lambert Landscape Co., Dallas, for greater eye appeal.

An outstanding exhibit of Texas soil and soil characters will be featured in the Texas A. & M. College display. Demonstrations on soil testing and information on plant foods will be given daily.

The Soil Conservation Service and the Texas Research Foundation will show actual living and growing specimens of more than 40 leading varieties of grasses. Grass is fast becoming Texas' leading crop because of its importance to the beef and dairy industries, Wilson explained.

A Conservation Service exhibit will be located in the Agriculture Building. The Texas Research Foundation will develop a permanent outdoor display, located across the street from the building.

Supplementing the grass show will be an educational exhibit demonstrating research carried on by the Plant Research Institute of the University of Texas in the development of grass farming.

Mid-Century achievements of Texas agricultural researchers and "working farmers" will be displayed through exhibits of leading crops, rural youth activities, irrigation and forestry.

Colorful crop phase displays will include exhibits of wheat, cotton, citrus fruits, grain sorghums, pecans, peanuts, rice, sweet potatoes, vegetables and other leading crops.

A huge, animated "horn of plenty" showing leading farm products in all their natural beauty will tell the story of the growth and development of Texas agriculture.

Walter W. Cardwell, Luling, has been named general superintendent of the Agriculture Show.

## Family Clothing Survey Gives Marketing Data

Facts and figures long wanted for more efficient marketing by economists and the nation's clothing industry from fiber producer to retailer appear in USDA's first report from an inventory of clothing owned by city and farm families.

The survey, made possible by funds from the Research and Marketing Act, will give in a series of reports a statistical picture of clothing owned by some 500 families in Minneapolis-St. Paul and, for comparison, 88 families in Birmingham, Ala., and about 300 farm families in two rural counties near the Minnesota Twin Cities. The first report, just issued, deals with numbers of different usable garments owned by persons of different ages in Minneapolis-St. Paul families, in three income groups.

Also see page 54

## July 1 Crop Report: Peanut Acreage Is Down 8 Percent

The 1950 acreage of peanuts planted alone for all purposes, including the acreage for picking, threshing and hogging, is estimated at 2,647,000 acres—about eight percent below last year. This is about three percent more than the acreage intended in March, due largely to increased allotments of acreage for picking and threshing and regulations permitting farmers to grow peanuts for oil in excess of their acreage allotments.

The estimated acreage for picking and threshing and the first forecast of 1950 production will be published in the August Crop Report. However, if the usual relationships between the acreages planted alone and those for picking and threshing should prevail in 1950, about 2,150,000 acres would be utilized for picking and threshing this year. If this acreage is realized and the 1944-48 average yield for each state is attained, a total of about 1.5 billion pounds of peanuts would be picked and threshed in 1950, or about 400 million pounds less than in 1949.

Weather conditions were very favorable at planting time in the Virginia-Carolina area, and the crop is up to good stands except in scattered localities where rains prevented full germination. Cold weather in early April delayed seeding somewhat in the Southeastern area. Timely rains, however, have resulted in stands that are generally good to excellent. Cold and rainy weather prevented farmers from carrying out their full plantings in South Texas and later delayed planting in the more northern portions of the Southwestern area. Recent weather has been more favorable and the crop is progressing nicely although somewhat late.

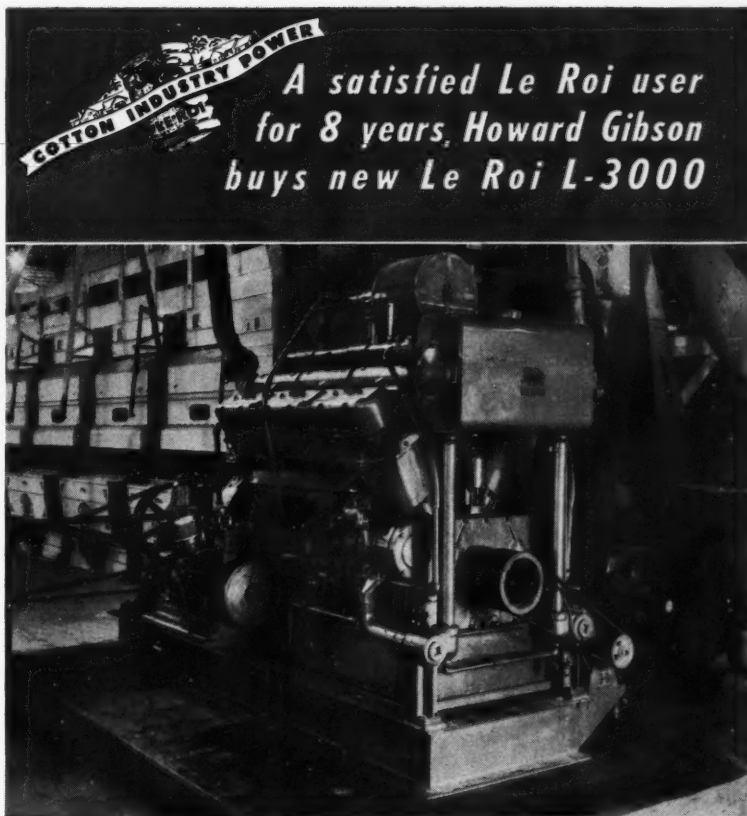
## USDA Sends Agricultural Consultants to India

Two USDA specialists are on their way to New Delhi where, at the request of the government of India, they will be stationed as consultants to the Ministry of Agriculture. Earle K. Rambo, former University of Arkansas extension agricultural engineer, will work with the Indian government on its program of bringing greater mechanization into its agriculture. Ford M. Milam, an agronomist who has had recent agricultural experience in both El Salvador and Korea, will work with the Indian government on problems relating to agronomy and agricultural research.

## Soybean Acreage July 1 Is Highest on Record

Highest soybean acreage planted alone for all purposes on record is indicated for 1950 on the basis of conditions on July 1, the U.S. Crop Reporting Board has announced.

USDA estimates that 1950 soybean acreage will total 14.5 million acres, an increase of three million acres or 28 percent over plantings last year, and about 350,000 acres more than the previous high planted in 1943.



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Here's what Mr. Gibson wrote, "This year we bought a new 12-cylinder Le Roi. It has proven to be a most economical and dependable power unit. It saves space, is easy to operate, and requires a minimum of attention and repair."

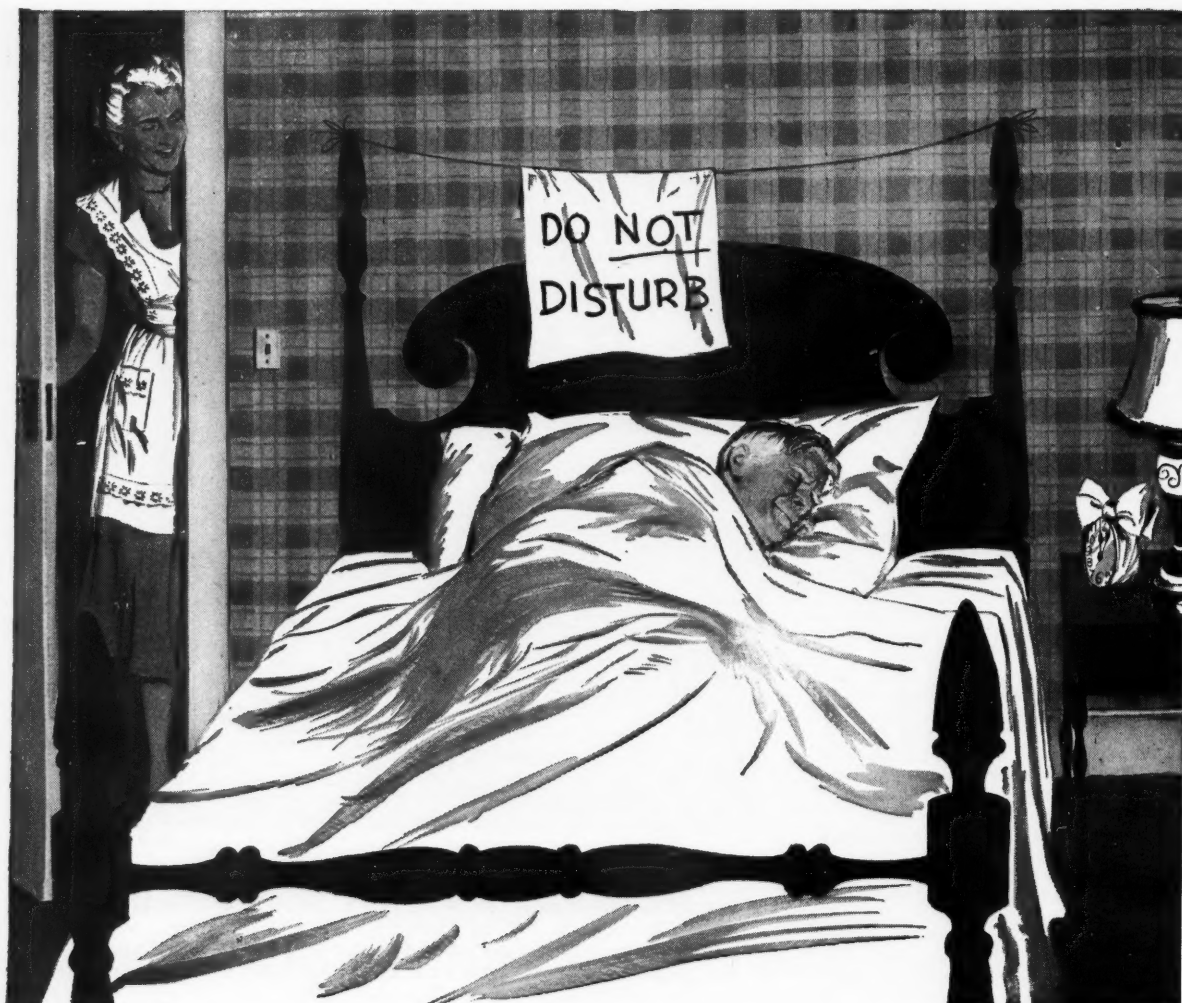
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## U. S. Foreign Trade

• **Exports**—U.S. exports of agricultural products during May, the eleventh month of the 1949-50 fiscal year, were valued at \$233,601,000, a reduction of \$814,000 compared with April exports and of \$109,825,000 compared with exports during the corresponding month a year ago. The nation's exports of all commodities, both agricultural and nonagricultural, were valued at \$813,242,000 during May. Agricultural exports accounted for approximately 29 percent of the total.

Cotton continued to hold first place in value of agricultural exports during the month, the total amounting to \$89,971,000. This represents an increase of 15 percent compared with the value of the April exports and of 12 percent compared with exports during May last year. Wheat and wheat flour exports, valued at \$36,950,000, continued in second position, although at a greatly reduced level compared with those during May last year. Leaf tobacco was the third most important agricultural export during the month under review, the total amounting to \$14,486,000. This represents an increase of 27 percent compared with the value of the May 1949 exports.

• **Imports**—U.S. imports of agricultural products during May 1950 were valued at \$278,576,000 compared with \$262,829,000 in the preceding month and with \$215,813,000 in May last year. The nation's imports of all commodities, both agricultural and nonagricultural, were valued at \$654,539,000 during the month under review. Agricultural products accounted for almost 43 percent of the total. Heading the list and far in the lead of any other commodity were coffee, sugar, wool, rubber and cocoa or cacao beans. In May 1950, the United States was a net importer of agricultural products to the extent of \$44,975,000 while in May a year ago it was a net exporter to the extent of \$127,613,000.

## Last Week in July Is Farm Safety Week

In an effort to reduce the serious toll of farm accidents, President Truman has issued a proclamation calling upon the nation to observe the last week in July as National Farm Safety Week. The week is sponsored annually by the National Safety Council, U.S. Department of Agriculture, state agricultural extension services and other allied groups.

About 17,500 farm lives are lost by accidents each year and over a million farm people are injured in the U.S. Surveys show an average loss of 20 days from work or regular activity for each of these injuries. The dollar cost of medical care, time lost and property damage from accidents and fires affecting farm people is probably around a billion dollars annually—sizeable fraction of the annual farm income. The cost in human misery is incalculable.

National Farm Safety Week, July 23-29, provides an opportunity to focus attention on the year round problem of farm safety. USDA agencies dealing directly with farm people will again bear the major responsibility for promoting and coordinating the Safety Week program.

## Costa Rica Increases Oilseed Production

Efforts begun during the war years to make Costa Rica self-sufficient in vegetable oilseeds continued in 1949, according to the American Embassy, San Jose. The increase of approximately 1,200 short tons in 1949 production over the average of the three previous years may be attributed principally to those efforts, while the scarcity of foreign exchange and its strict control by the government may have been the motivating force.

Total oilseed production the past year is estimated at 2,590 tons compared with

1,800 tons in 1948. Only four species of oilseeds were included in the 1949 output, namely, sesame, coconuts, peanuts and cottonseed. Soybeans and sunflower seed dropped in production in 1949 in favor of sesame and peanuts, indicating the preference of the average grower for the latter. Any considerable increase in domestic production other than from African oil palms may be expected to come from sesame and peanuts.

Vegetable oil production in 1949 from indigenous and imported oilseeds totaled 1,800 tons compared with 1,170 in 1948 and the 3-year (1946-48) average of 1,360. Approximately 90 percent of the total is produced by one large manufacturer.



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- Easy, trouble-free operation. Simple, positive, one-man Controls.
- Telescoping Hydraulic Cylinders require only a shallow pit.
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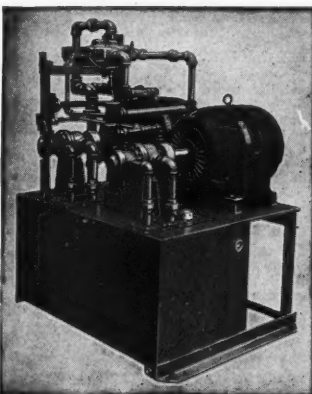
**HANDLES** the biggest loads of cottonseed in a "jiffy." Unloads all sizes of Trucks and Tractor Trailers. In 2 minutes they're unloaded and on their way. You save time, work, money!

Powerful TWIN Hydraulic Unit. Raises to 43° angle in less than a minute, lowers in 25 seconds. Maximum safety because of "oil-locked" hydraulic control and cushioned lowering. No danger of accidents.

Hydraulically operated Pit Door opens and closes in seconds, permits the cottonseed to be dumped directly into the open pit.

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The KEWANEE Dumper will widen the area you can serve and increase your volume. Truckers appreciate "no long waiting in line" and they tell others. It attracts new customers and builds your business. Find out *today* how KEWANEE will solve your unloading problems.



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BUR EXTRACTING MACHINERY—We offer from Waco stock the following items: Four 66" Mitchell standard pressed steel ball bearing, flat belt extracting feeders, rebuilt, like new, \$275 each. Three 66" Mitchell F.E.C. cast iron, ball bearing extractors, \$225 each. Two 66", 1940 model Mitchell pressed steel convertible extractors, V-belt driven. One 58" Mitchell cast iron F.E.C. extractor. Several Continental Double X and Triple X extracting feeders. Four 66" Mitchell double decked, pressed steel extracting feeders. One 14 ft. wood frame Wichita-Lokey bur extractor, reconditioned, a good machine, \$650. Tell us your needs.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

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150 hp. 3/60/440/720 rpm, squirrel cage  
125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring  
125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage  
125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring  
100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage  
100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage  
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FOR SALE—21 ft. x 9" all steel Cen-Tennial screw lift elevator with drive type head and offset type intake, A-1 condition—\$300.00. Also approx. 125 ft. x 9" conveyor complete with angle drive, box, hangers, etc., ready to install.—Westbrook Ginney, Route 1, Campobello, S. C.

FOR SALE—A FEW OF OUR MANY ATTRACTIVE VALUES: One Continental paragon steel bound press, with or without E.J. tramper, hydraulic ram and casing. 4-80 saw Continental Mugger air blast gins, a complete outfit or any part of same at bargain prices. 5-80 saw Lummus automatic ball bearing gins with lint flue and condenser. One 50", type "M" Lummus steel ball bearing separator. One rebuilt Beaumont belt driven hydraulic pump. One 45" Continental cast iron fan, like new. One 35" Gullett cast iron fan. Several fans, various makes and sizes and a complete line of new Phelps Model H fans and cast iron bur fans in stock. Hydraulic rams, casings, belting and transmission equipment. Tell us your needs and we will save you money.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—5 H.E.C. Hardwicke-Etter extractor-feeders, A-1 condition, \$450 each, f.o.b. Roswell, N. Mex. Address—Roswell Gin Co., Roswell, N. Mex.

FOR SALE—8 Continental Model "C-66" Triple X extractor-feeders. Write—Box "XXX" care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

STEEL CLEANER—One 52" 6 cylinder Murray type "H" all steel straight line cleaner with "fan type" steel cylinders and screw type dirt pan with right angle drive, practically new condition, \$750 f.o.b. Waco. Can furnish as gravity, air line or hot air pressure type. Also, two 52" rebuilt Murray type "MS" steel droppers. Tell us your needs.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

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WANTED—Anderson Duo and Super Duo expellers. Write—American Tung Mills, Inc., of Ala., P. O. Box 247, Florala, Alabama.

WANTED—Two expellers complete with cookers. Must be first class condition. Give serial numbers, make, age, price, etc., first letter. 1 60- or 60-h.p. Kewanee boiler, 1 or 2 filter presses. Write—Box "PF," care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

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WANTED—One first class repairman and one first class interman. Permanent position for the right man.—H. L. Morsbach, Western Cottonoil Co., Richmond, Texas.

WANTED—Superintendent with 20 years experience now operating mill desires change. Prefers South or Southeast location. Can furnish good reference. Sober. Now available. Write—Box 37, care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Dallas 1, Texas.

POSITION AVAILABLE—for top flight cottonseed oil mill engineer and cottonseed chemist to work in West Pakistan, near Karachi. Good terms; three year contract. For details write to—Mr. Amjad Ali, 1742R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

## Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—Two 8" x 9" six cylinder Twin City engines. One clockwise and one counter-clockwise. Both in good condition.—W. H. Ritchey, Haslet, Texas.

FOR SALE—1 13,000 gallon, all welded ¾" steel storage tank, good condition. Price \$650.00.—J. E. Boyd, Port Lavaca, Texas.

FOR SALE—International cotton picker, bought brand new in July last year. Picked 11 bales of cotton last season. Any reasonable offer accepted.—Box "VW" The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Type "Y" VA Fairbanks-Morse diesel engine cylinders; cylinder heads; pistons, connecting rods; connecting rod bushings and bearings; wrist pins, etc.—Childress Cotton Oil Mill, Inc., P. O. Box 740, Childress, Texas.

ENGINES—For Sale: 2 95 G Caterpillar, 1 P A 100, 1 GM diesel, 1 Le Roi 240 h.p. butane or natural gas, and one LeRoi 45 h.p. butane. All in good condition.—Morrliton Cotton Oil Mill, Box 230, Morrliton, Ark.

SOME GOOD POWER VALUES—We offer the following at attractive prices: One 35 h.p. Waukesha 4 cylinder power unit. One Model RA45 LeRoi 140 h.p. gas engine. One D-1300 Caterpillar diesel engine. One R61 Climax 125 h.p. gas engine. One 180 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse heavy duty diesel engine, good order. One six cylinder 8" x 9", 200 h.p. Twin City gas engine. One 50 h.p., 220 volt, 1200 r.p.m. G.E. motor. Tell us your power needs.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—One rebuilt 8" x 9" four cyl. Twin City engine. Sales and service on all sizes of Twin City engines.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 1123 East Berry, Fort Worth, Texas.

## Marketing 1950 Crop to Be Soybean Association Topic

Problems related to marketing and utilization of the 1950 crop of soybeans will take up one full day's discussions during the 1950 convention of the American Soybean Association, Secretary-Treasurer George M. Strayer has announced.

The thirtieth annual convention of the association will be held in Springfield, Ill., Aug. 28-30, with headquarters at the Leland Hotel. All sessions except the annual banquet will be held in the Illinois State Armory.

Formal program for the meeting will be presented during the first two days, with leaders in agriculture, industry and government as headline speakers. The final day will be given over to discussions of crop promotion, with soybean processors and grain handlers invited as special guests at this session.

No field day will be included in this year's program, Strayer said, but convention visitors will be invited to visit experimental farms at the University of Illinois, Urbana, and soybean processing plants at Decatur, Ill., while they are in that area.

Entertainment will include a tour for the ladies Aug. 29 and the annual banquet that night at the Elks Club Building.

• When harvested for nuts, peanuts should be grown in rotation with well-fertilized crops, including soil improvement crops. Plant food elements removed should be returned in fertilizer applications and a cover crop should follow the peanuts.

• Yields per acre of the 16 principal seed crops in the United States averaged 27 percent higher from 1938 to 1949 than for the preceding 50 years.



## Pakistan Cotton Estimate Is Revised Upward

The 1949-50 cotton crop in Pakistan is now estimated unofficially at 975,000 equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross weight, according to a current report to USDA from Henry W. Spielman, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Karachi. This estimate includes an estimated 75,000 bales consumed by local mills and about 15,000 by hand spinning and other domiciliary industries. The 1948-49 crop was estimated at 832,000 bales.

The 1949-50 acreage, estimated officially at 2,807,000 acres, is 103,000 acres larger than in 1948-49. Planting of the 1950-51 crop was nearly finished early in June and the increase is believed to be somewhat larger than in 1949-50. Growing conditions were favorable this year but grasshoppers were reported to have destroyed 1,700 acres of cotton in June.

Cotton improvement legislation has been enacted by the West Punjab government. This province, which accounts for nearly two-thirds of Pakistan's cotton crop, has been divided into three cotton districts with a recommended variety for each district. The movement of seed cotton and cottonseed from one district to another is prohibited without special permission. Severe penalties are prescribed against mixing of two or more varieties at the gins. There has been a large amount of mixing during the past three years because of the great influx of new and inexperienced farmers and ginners from India after partition.

Exports of cotton during the 10

months beginning Aug. 1, 1949, were equivalent to 661,000 bales of 500 pounds. Hong Kong (mostly for China), the Soviet Union, Japan, France and China were the principal destinations. Exports during June and July were expected to total around 165,000 bales, making approximately 825,000 bales for the 1949-50 season.

## Nitrogen Solutions Plant For Commercial Solvents

Commercial Solvents Corporation will construct a million-dollar addition to its ammonia plant at Sterlington, La., to produce nitrogen solutions, J. Albert Woods, president, said this week.

The new unit will be located on the site of the present Sterlington plant which makes anhydrous ammonia from natural gas. It is expected to be in operation the first part of next year.

The Sterlington plant, constructed for the government during the war by Commercial Solvents, was purchased for six million dollars in 1946. A large amount of the anhydrous ammonia production is being used for direct application to the soil, principally in Louisiana and Mississippi.

"The production of nitrogen solutions will broaden Commercial Solvents' base in this field and place the company in a better position to serve the fertilizer industry," Woods stated.

• Entomologists—the bugmen—say that advances in cotton insect control in the next 10 years will be as striking as those of the last 10 years.

## Mente & Co. Names Two New Sales Representatives

Mente & Co., Inc., New Orleans bag manufacturers, announce as part of their expansion program the appointment of two new sales representatives. They are Roy L. Beckley, with headquarters in St. Louis, and Thomas I. Camp, who will handle sales in the Cincinnati area.

Beckley, well-known throughout the Middle West, joins Mente after 28 years with the Werthan Bag Corporation. He will handle sales in eastern Missouri and Iowa and the southern portions of Illinois and Indiana.

Camp, formerly with the Canadian Bag Company in Toronto for many years, will represent Mente in Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania.

## Quinlen Heads Memphis Cotton Carnival

W. L. (Bill) Quinlen, Jr., of Choctaw, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., has been elected president of the Memphis Cotton Carnival Association for 1950-51. King Cotton's new prime minister in Memphis, who served as grand marshal of the 1949 Cotton Carnival, will direct the 1951 Carnival, which has been set for May 8-12.

Preliminary contest for the 1951 Maid of Cotton will be held Dec. 27 this year, with the finals on Dec. 28.

• Since 1940 the population in the U.S. is estimated to have risen nearly two million persons per year.

# What are you thinking about?

Are you thinking—maybe it's time to get tough with operating and maintenance costs in grinding cottonseed for expeller or screw-press milling?

Are you thinking—why operate outmoded machinery at a loss, when the job could be done cheaper, at increased daily tonnage?

Are you thinking—how can you stop the replacement and remachining costs that are cutting into your profits?

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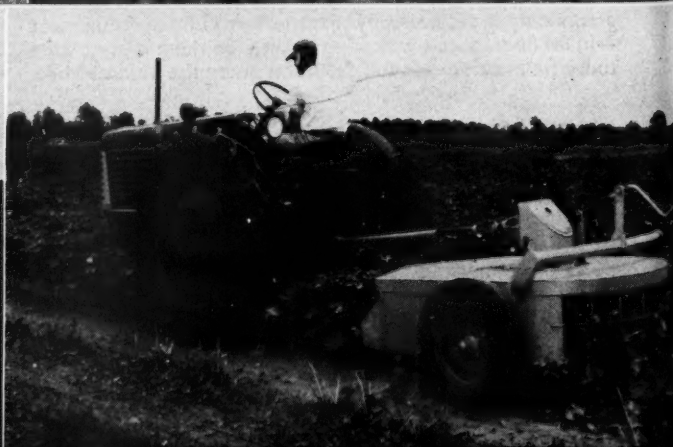
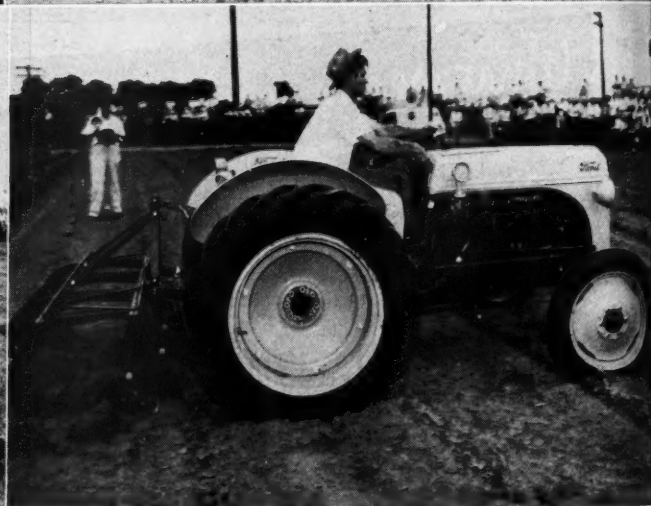
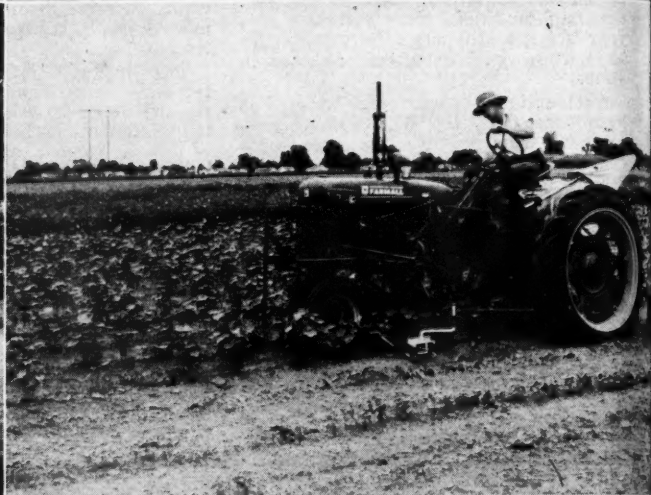


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## • Greenville-Stoneville

### Conference

# Points Up

## COTTON'S OPPORTUNITIES

**T**HE HUNDREDS of cotton industry leaders who attended the fourth annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference at Greenville and Stoneville, Miss., July 13-14-15 heard speakers term complete mechanization of production, processing and handling vital in cotton's bid for broadened foreign markets and a stronger competitive position in this country.

• **Council Sponsored** — The conference was sponsored by the National Cotton Council with land-grant colleges, the Farm Equipment Institute, USDA, vo-

• **Weed control called last great barrier to complete mechanization of cotton production—but speakers say this goal is in sight and not far away.**

### Pictures — Opposite Page

■ **TOP PANEL.** Left: James W. Hand, Jr., Rolling Fork, Miss., planter, was the featured speaker at the final Conference session July 15. Center, l. to r.: Claude L. Welch, Memphis, director of the Cotton Council's Division of Production and Marketing; Ed Lipscomb, Memphis, the Council's director of Public Relations, who spoke following the banquet July 13; Ward Delaney, Memphis, director of the Oscar Johnston Foundation, who introduced Lipscomb. Right: Wm. E. Meek, BPISAE-USDA, Stoneville, who was in charge of the field demonstrations July 14.

■ **SECOND PANEL.** Left: Delegates are shown on the grounds of the Delta Branch Experiment Station inspecting five mechanical cotton pickers that were on display. Shown were an International picker for small farms and the standard International picker; the Rust picker; the Allis-Chalmers picker; and the John Deere picker. Right: Tractor mounted two-row cultivator equipped for chemical weed control research used successfully during the current season at the Delta Branch Station.

■ **THIRD PANEL.** Left: Tractor with 4-row cultivator equipped with experimental trips and sweeps. It is shown cultivating small cotton with rotary hoes and spraying for early season insect control with one nozzle per row. This machine was also shown cultivating, flaming and operating with two nozzles for insect control. Right: Tractor being used in small cotton to demonstrate the process of cross-plowing to a stand.

■ **FOURTH PANEL.** Shown here are two of seven different stalk cutters and shredders now in commercial production.

CG&OMPress Photos.

pickers in commercial production at this time.

In tours of the Delta Branch station, the U.S. Cotton Ginning and Fiber Laboratory and the Delta farming area, delegates gained a new insight into how research and its applications are solving such problems as growing and processing fiber better adapted to the needs of cotton's customers.

Economists on the three-day program emphasized the necessity for complete mechanization if the American cotton industry is to be continued on a profitable basis. They detailed, too, the rapid progress in the past 10 years in the adaptation of machines to cotton farming and held out hope for even more accelerated advancement in the future as better equipment is developed, financing difficulties are solved and findings of researchers become a practical reality.

Visualizing a more prosperous economy as the Cotton Belt grasps its opportunities, representatives of the petroleum, fertilizer and chemical industries and of banking and credit reaffirmed their faith in cotton.

How weeds and grass in cotton are being controlled both with machines and by use of chemicals, how insecticides and defoliants now are applied to cotton more effectively and economically, and how modern gins are keeping pace with mechanized production was brought out by another group of speakers on the conference program.

• **Conference Goal**—At the opening session July 13 Harold A. Young, president of the National Cotton Council and general chairman of the conference, told delegates that the goal of this meeting is increased efficiency in cotton production, leading to a better standard of living for the people who grow and process cotton. The delegates were welcomed to Greenville-Stoneville by Dr. Fred Mitchell, president of Mississippi State College.

"This conference and others like it cannot provide a ready-made solution to all of cotton's problems," Young said. "It does give the representatives of the

educational agriculture and farm organizations cooperating. Hosts were Mississippi State College, Delta Council and cotton and allied industry organizations.

The delegates not only heard every phase of cotton mechanization discussed by experts, but they saw machines go into action in a cotton field at the Delta Branch Experiment Station—high-speed land preparation and cultivation equipment, sprayers for insecticides and defoliants, and other apparatus—to accomplish in a few minutes operations that a few years ago required many hours of labor. On display for inspection were latest models of all mechanical cotton

**TWO CONFERENCE SPEAKERS** and Cotton Council President Harold A. Young are shown here during the first day's session. L. to r.: H. H. Bloom, executive vice-president, Massey-Harris Co., Racine, Wis.; Young; Frank J. Welch, dean and director of agriculture, Mississippi State College.

CG&OMPress Photo.







CG&OMPRESS Photos.

**THREE PANEL DISCUSSIONS** were features of the Mechanization Conference at Greenville-Stoneville July 13-14-15.

■ In top panel, l. to r., held July 13: J. B. Smith, Esso Standard Oil Co., New York; Don Lerch, National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Washington; Dr. M. K. Horne, National Cotton Council, Memphis, panel leader; Dr. Russell Coleman, National Fertilizer Association, Washington; Darryl R. Francis, National Bank of Commerce, Memphis.

■ Center panel, l. to r., held July 13: M. R. Powers, Edisto Experiment Station, Blackville, S. C.; Dr. Paul J. Talley, Lion Oil Co., El Dorado, Ark.; Ralph H. Rogers, BAE-USDA, Col-

lege Station, Texas, panel leader; O. B. Wooten, Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.; Francis L. Gerdes, U.S. Fiber Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.

■ Bottom panel, l. to r., held July 15: Robert C. Jackson, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Charlotte, N. C.; Frank P. Hanson, Farm Equipment Institute; Dr. Sherman E. Johnson, BAE-USDA, Washington; Arthur W. Turner, EPISAE-USDA, Washington, panel leader; A. P. Fatherree, state supervisor of Mississippi Vocational Agriculture; David S. Weaver, North Carolina Extension Service, Raleigh; Dr. Louis E. Hawkins, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater.

farm equipment industry, the researchers and the educators an opportunity to appraise mutual problems and to work cooperatively toward their solution."

• **Conference Accomplishments** — The Council president told the delegates that since the inception of the conferences by the Council in 1947 definite progress has been made:

(1) To expedite the mechanization of cotton production.

(2) To stimulate and solidify support of needed expansions in research and education programs.

(3) To broaden and unify the thinking of all the groups involved in the mechanization program around the needs, opportunities and methods for achieving an optimum degree of mechanization.

(4) To develop new ideas through an exchange of experiences.

(5) To create a unified force for stirring cotton growers everywhere to make the best possible use of available machinery.

"There is nothing in the whole cotton picture which offers so great an opportunity for reducing production costs as mechanization," Young said. "Farmers who have turned to mechanization have found that here is the key to reducing man-labor requirements to a minimum,

and labor costs are the greatest single factor in the cost of producing an acre or bale of cotton.

"Mechanization, too, is a necessity if the cotton industry is to hope to meet the competition of a growing host of already mechanized competitors. The makers of rayon, nylon, orlon, paper and all of the other fibers and fiber substitutes competing with cotton have long since learned that to get costs down machine production is a 'must.' Cotton must learn the same lesson or inevitably it will find itself crowded from many markets which it holds today."

• **E. D. White: The Outlook Could Be Brighter**—E. D. White of Washington, assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, told the conference the first day that mechanization offers American cotton its best opportunity to stay competitive in home markets and abroad. He pointed out to the conference delegates that at the end of the war in 1945 we had the greatest accumulation of cotton the world has ever known—29,000,000 bales produced in 60 different countries. During the war production declined in all countries and due to blockades cotton couldn't move to markets. In 1945, he said, cotton production had declined to

21,000,000 bales, about the same amount produced before the first World War.

During the first year following the close of the war, the world consumed more cotton than it produced. In that year the excess of consumption over production was 3,000,000 bales. In 1946 it was 6,000,000 bales; in 1947 the excess of consumption over production was about 3,500,000 million bales; in 1948 production about equalled consumption. In 1949, however, the world produced more cotton than it consumed by about 2,500,000 bales.

In discussing current consumption trends, White said that in 1950 the U.S. will consume about one-third more cotton per person than in 1938-39. In most foreign countries, however, per person consumption is down from 12 to 13 percent under pre-war. Asia, he said, is consuming about three-fourths as much cotton per person as pre-war, or about three pounds per person per year. In Russia consumption per person is down about one-third under pre-war. On a world-wide basis, including the U.S., consumption of cotton per person is from 10 to 15 percent less than pre-war.

• **Rayon's Rapid Rise**—The USDA cotton expert told the delegates that the rapid increase in rayon consumption



since the end of the last war is due largely to the discovery by the industry of a way to cut rayon fibers to different staple lengths so that they can be spun on cotton spindles. White asserted that at the end of the last war rayon production amounted to about 3,500,000 equivalent bales of cotton. Last year, however, the equivalent production of rayon amounted to about 6,000,000 bales of cotton.

Currently, White said, American cotton faces two serious competitive situations: rayon on a price-wise basis and foreign cotton produced by people whose living standards are very low. To meet and overcome these situations successfully, White said, we must mechanize our production completely by closing two big gaps that are left—weed control and harvesting. We have done more in this country, he asserted, to breed cottons of superior quality than any other country in the world, and we are far out in front in insect control, cotton culture, ginning, etc. But even with these advantages, we are still in an unfavorable position competitively. White emphasized that, in his opinion, complete mechanization offers our only solution to this problem.

• **Farm Population Losses** — Another first-day speaker, Dr. Frank J. Welch, dean and director of the School of Agriculture and the Experiment Station at Mississippi State College, declared that cotton mechanization may hold the answer to the urgent need of Southern rural areas for means of making farm life sufficiently attractive as to halt the excessive loss of farm youth to towns and cities.

While industrial jobs and business and professional opportunities in the towns and cities have held out bright opportunities to farm youth, Dr. Welch cautioned that "farms are essential to civilization and somewhere there must be a limit to decreasing farm population. "Somewhere, somehow, farm life must be made so attractive and remunerative to our most promising young boys and girls that they will seek a future on farms rather than a future in cities. Herein lies the greatest challenge to all the forces which may be summed up as farm mechanization."

• **Weed Control: An Acute Problem**—One of the most acute problems to be solved before maximum mechanization can be attained is that of weed control, Dr. Welch said. He noted that in 1947, by utilizing machines to the maximum extent at the Mississippi Delta Branch Experiment Station, about 39 man-hours were required per acre of cotton. Of this total 32 were used for hoeing and weed control. He pointed out, however, that marked progress has been made in weed control with flame cultivators, mechanical chopping, planting to a stand and chemicals.

"I think we are not over enthusiastic to assume that this problem of expensive hand labor in thinning and chopping is not insoluble and that it will be solved within a comparatively small number of years," he said.

Dr. Welch asserted that mechanization is largely dependent on the size of farming operations. For example, he pointed out that a one-row tractor is more efficient than two mules on a crop of 30 acres if about half of the cropland is planted to cotton. On smaller acreages, he said, tractor farming is less advantageous in dollars and cents than mule

farming. With more expensive machines, such as anhydrous ammonia applicators and storage tanks and mechanical pickers, the acreage must be increasingly great for the farmer to be able to take advantage of them.

• **Farm Equipment Industry's Contribution**—In discussing the contribution of the farm equipment industry to Southern agriculture, H. H. Bloom, executive vice-president of the Massey-Harris Co. of Racine, Wis., told the delegates that the maintenance of a prosperous agriculture in the Cotton Belt as in other sections of the nation is one of the basic conditions of creation of new national wealth.

"Two-thirds of all the wealth created comes from agriculture," Bloom asserted. "Therefore, our very foundation is in agriculture. Thus, there is no road back from the agricultural revolution we have experienced during the present century. We must, therefore, center our attention on mobilization for more efficient and profitable agriculture, comprising more effective control of insect pests and plant diseases, a greater use of mechanization and improved fertilization of our soils, and a host of other programs leading toward efficiency."

Among the important changes leading to efficiency has been the rapid shift from animal to mechanized power during the period since the last war, the farm equipment executive declared. "It was," he said, "a cornerstone in the foundation for increased production. The shifting to mechanical power and complementary equipment brought about an increased output per worker, both enabling him to do the job faster and by doing a better job of tillage and other operations."

• **Horne Leads Panel Discussion** — Dr. M. K. Horne, Jr., director of economic research for the National Cotton Council, presided at a panel discussion the first afternoon titled "Our Stake in Cotton's Future."

Members of the panel were J. B. Smith of Esso Standard Oil Co., New York, representing the petroleum industry; Don Lerch of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Washington, D. C., representing the chemical industry; Dr. Russell Coleman, president of the National Fertilizer Association, Washington, D. C., representing the fertilizer industry; and Darryl R. Francis, vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn., representing banking and credit.

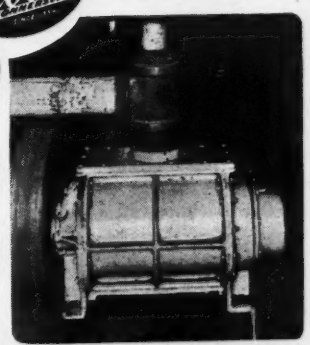
• **Petroleum**—Smith pointed to the rapid increases in the use of gasoline as a farm tractor fuel in the cotton producing states and said that the increasing number of tractors on cotton farms and the comparatively recent action of most cotton states to refund gasoline taxes on the products when used for farm purposes account for stepped-up gasoline usage.

• **Insecticides**—Lerch told the conference delegates that cotton is the insecticide industry's biggest customer. He reviewed the steps that have led to the current wide use of insecticides—in both dust and spray forms—in controlling cotton insects, and emphasized the great contribution insecticides are making in increasing cotton yields at lower costs. Lerch said that in many areas of the Belt where proper insect control programs have not been carried out in the past, cotton yields have been so reduced

as to make machine farming impractical. And, he asserted, excessive losses caused by the boll weevil and other cotton insects have so impoverished some farmers as to make it impossible for them to purchase modern machines for applying insecticides and for other farm operations.

Commenting on advances in chemical weed control, Lerch said that "certainly the day cannot be far away when chemicals will be the victor over weeds in cotton. This, of course, will be another positive step toward full mechanization and it will provide another large market for the agricultural chemical industry which currently is investing substantially in money and technical and scientific personnel to find the answers. Practical effective chemical weed control is what we

(Continued on Page 44)



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Clothing Strips

National Cotton Council Photo.

Shredded clothing in batches of cotton at a spinning mill. Note ravels of thread in right hand sample.

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# Better Harvesting

**Careless harvesting and handling of cotton costs the farmer millions. Here are some suggestions that can reduce these losses and thus aid cotton's important battle for new and old markets.**

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**IS IT PULLED or picked?** we asked the farmer. "Picked," he said, "why?" "It's so trashy," we replied. "Yes," he said, "it is trashy, but if you complain they won't come back tomorrow."

That conversation took place in the fall of 1949, and very well depicts thousands of similar cases throughout the Cotton Belt.

The age-old problem of handling seed cotton is cropping up again. As we go into the 1950 crop year farmers are urged to pay more attention to hand harvesting and handling seed cotton than in the past. Many ginners have complained that farmers expect too much from modern gin cleaning equipment. The farmers, they say, confused by machine harvesting and hand snapping, expect the ginner to take any kind of cotton and make a good sample. They claim hand picked cotton is now brought to the gin wet, green, and with excessive trash, with little or no concern on the part of the farmer.

The fault probably lies on both sides. Some ginners, in order to obtain business, have made exaggerated claims concerning their ability to make a good sample from cotton in any condition. Many farmers in turn have become lax toward getting a good job of picking done, and pay too little attention to seed cotton preparation.

Other factors undoubtedly have contributed to the problem of harvesting and handling seed cotton. A few years ago most of the cotton was picked by family labor, by neighbors, or tenants who lived on the farm. These pickers usually were interested, or could be interested, in the condition of cotton they emptied in the wagon. Most cotton was picked free of green bolls, rocks, dirt and weather moisture. The worker who picked a ragged row or emptied a trashy sack was easily spotted and usually convinced of the error of his ways. Foreign materials, such as hats, clothing, nuts, bolts, tobacco cans, pocket knives, and matches, even under such strict supervision, found their way into seed cotton, causing continuous headaches to ginners. Fires and breakdowns occurred, and in many cases the quality of cotton in the finished bale was directly affected.

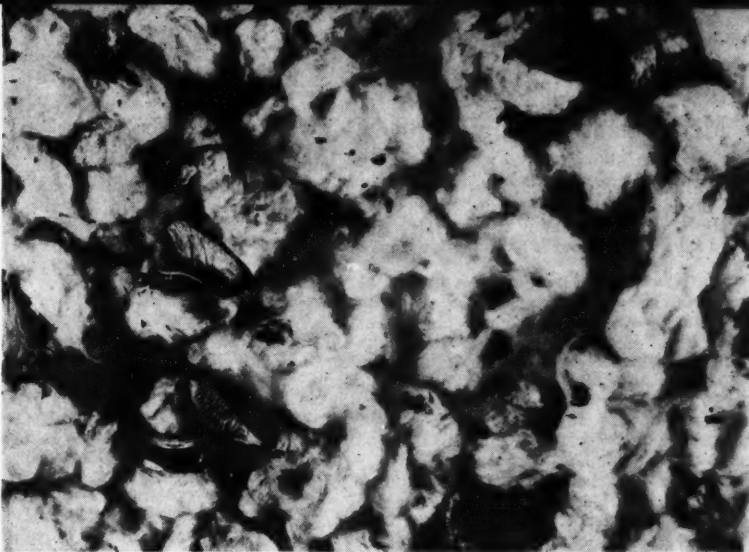
Today, with labor scarcity and custom crews, this situation, bad to start with, has become steadily worse. A foreman or labor crew chief bargains with the farmer and often the cotton is not seen by the farmer prior to ginning. All settlements are made with the crew chief who in many cases weighs and delivers the cotton to the gin, often in a vehicle he owns and operates. These crews, individually and collectively, are interested only in volume. The crew chief himself, getting a cut on each individual's efforts, has little incentive to issue orders that would hamper the individual or total effort of his crew.

This type of cotton harvest, as one can readily see, does not lend itself to correcting trashy cotton, wet cotton or the removal of foreign materials about which we hear so much these days. Even where settlements are made on net weights of lint and seed, the damage to the farmer's grade and the ginner's machinery has already occurred prior to settlement. Farmers hesitate to complain for fear of losing their pickers. Ginners hesitate to complain for fear of losing a customer. Both the farmer and ginner, therefore, are dissatisfied and silently blame each other.

Of course, both ginner and farmer lose. The farmer loses in the grade of his cotton, the ginner loses in prestige and the extra wear and tear on his machinery. What is the answer? Can such a situation be corrected? Here are a few suggestions which we believe are worthy of consideration.

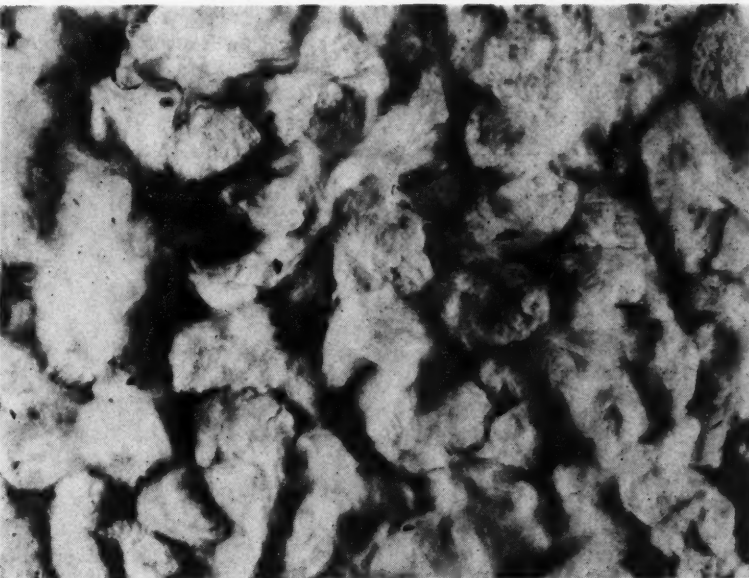
It will be granted that gins are better equipped today than ever before to handle rough harvested cotton; however, no equipment

(Continued on Page 49)



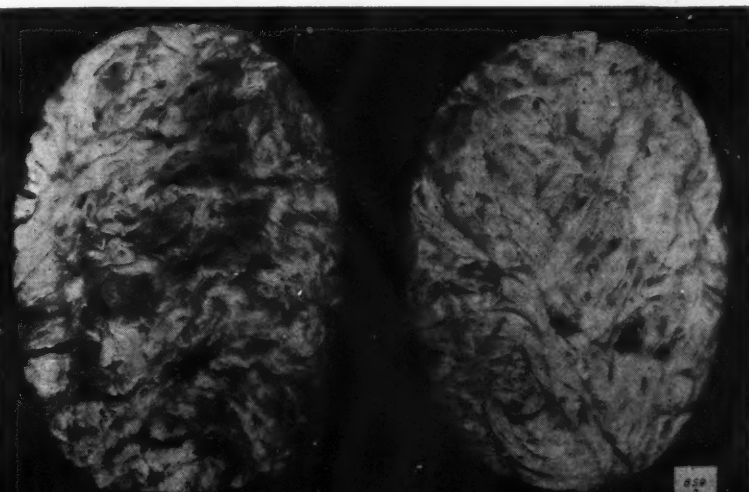
USDA Photo.

- Sample at top and immediately below came from the same farm at same time of the season. One at top was picked by custom labor; the clean sample below was picked from a tenant crop by his family.



USDA Photo.

- Two samples of lint from the same lot of seed cotton. Sample at left was purposely wet before ginning. Both had the same gin treatment.



USDA Photo.



## Mechanization Conference

(Continued from Page 41)

are all seeking to find," he said, "and when we discover it all of us will benefit and so will the nation through the increased efficiency of cotton production."

• **Fertilizers** — Dr. Coleman said that cotton farmers today are using virtually the same amount of commercial plant food on 22,000,000 acres as they used on 43,000,000 acres in 1929. He said that in spite of the maintenance of the volume of plant food used on cotton, only 10 percent of the output of the fertilizer industry is used on the crop today as compared with 28 percent in 1929.

"One might deduct from these figures that the fertilizer industry has less and less interest in cotton's future," he said. "Nonetheless, there are factors entering the picture which give the manufacturer a substantial stake in cotton's future." He pointed out that while today approximately half of the cotton crop is grown in the arid and semi-arid regions of the Southwest, surveys show that less than five percent of this cotton is fertilized. "Although water may be the primary factor here," Dr. Coleman said, "experiments have shown that fertilizer can be used successfully on much of this acreage." He said that cotton in these states is receiving only about 25 percent of the recommended amounts of fertilizer.

• **Banking and Credit** — In discussing the importance of cotton to sound bank-

ing in cotton states, Francis said that our Southern financial institutions have ample money to finance the changeover to mechanization. And, he said, there is ample credit available for the development of a well-rounded, balanced program of farming throughout the South.

• **Rogers Is Panel Leader**—Ralph H. Rogers, agricultural economist for USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics, College Station, Texas, was leader of a second panel discussion the first day entitled "Mechanization and Associated Technologies."

Members of the panel were M. R. Powers, agricultural engineer at Edisto Experiment Station, Blackville, S. C., discussing mechanical weed control; Dr. Paul J. Talley, agricultural technical advisor for the Lion Oil Co., El Dorado, Ark., discussing chemical weed control; O. B. Wooten, agricultural engineer at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, discussing application equipment for insect control and defoliation; and Francis L. Gerdes, in charge of the U.S. Fiber Laboratory, Stoneville, discussing economics and technologies of modern ginning.

• **Mechanical Weed Control** — Powers described the intensive research that is being carried on at the Edisto station in South Carolina on mechanical weed control and used slides to illustrate his talk.

• **Chemical Weed Control** — Dr. Talley said that chemical weed control in cotton

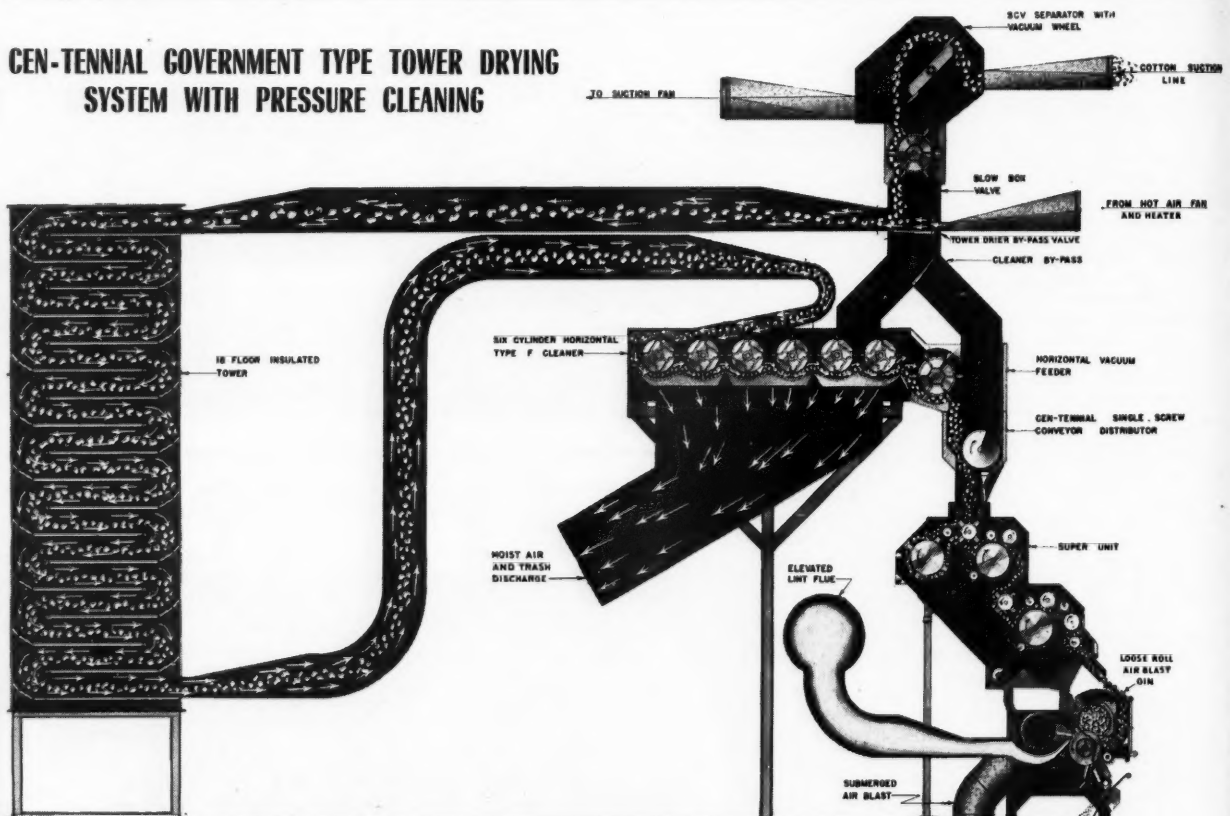
at present is in its initial stages insofar as field application is concerned, and said that some method of weed control requiring less labor than hand hoeing is a necessity in cotton production. He asserted that improvements are needed in herbicidal agents, that farm operations must undergo adjustments for chemical control to be successful, and that equipment companies must supply farmers with more adequate application machinery.

"No chemical control program can be expected to become an integral part of our system of cotton production unless it will result in a savings in the cost of production and a decrease in the number of man-hours required to produce an acre or a bale of cotton," Dr. Talley declared. "The use of chemicals, however, can be expected to become a part of cotton production practice if their use will make it possible for one man with little or no extra labor to produce as much as a hundred or two hundred acres of cotton per season at a lower cost than would result from any production program in which chemicals were not incorporated. This is not only an objective but is actually a possibility and probability at the present time."

Of the two principal types of chemical control practiced — pre-emergence and post-emergence application—Dr. Talley said that only during the past two years have results obtained from pre-emergence chemicals been such as to justify continuing experiments.

"Certain refinements in the prepara-

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tion of the actual agents and in the method of application now indicate that they may become part of the actual weed control program in cotton if the cost per acre can be lowered to the point where the value received is commensurate with the cost of the chemical and the variable reactions resulting from abnormal weather conditions."

Definite progress has been made, he said, in the development of chemicals for post-emergence weed control. During the current season approximately 10,000 acres of cotton have been treated one or more times with the herbicidal oils used in post-emergence controls. These applications were made on the basis of tentative recommendations issued last spring by the Delta Branch Experiment Station.

Results of the use of the oils on the 60 test farms have ranged from good to near disasters, the scientists said. "The best results were obtained on the mellowest, loamy farms which happened to have ideal land preparation and had been planted in such a manner as to make the use of post-emergence agents easy and desirable," Dr. Talley stated.

He said farmers are displeased with the equipment which is currently available for the application of post-emergence agents, and said it would be a very material aid to farmers if tractors were equipped with speedometers in order that proper speed might be maintained if differential herbicides are to be used on the farm. "In a like manner, pressure gauges, which have been used for chlorinated organic insecticides in general, soon lose a certain amount of their original reliability. Satisfactory pumps are now available, but unfortunately not all equipment being sold contains a satisfactory and reliable pump unit. Tractors ideally adapted to post-emergence application of herbicidal agents should be equipped with step-by-step hydraulic controls."

• **Application Equipment** — In discussing machines for applying insecticides, Wooten said that paramount among developments in insecticide and defoliant application equipment during the past year has been a new ground sprayer-duster capable of low-gallonage spraying similar to that previously achieved only by airplanes. He said that successful ground spray equipment is available for areas where cotton plants do not grow to great heights but that spray machines for use in rank-growing cotton are still mainly experimental.

• **Ginning** — Gerdes told the conference delegates that increased requirements in ginning equipment plus higher prices for gin machinery since 1945 have tripled the cost of installing a modern gin in areas where mechanical cotton harvesting is significant. The USDA official said that in the Delta area of Mississippi in 1945 the average cost of a four-stand conventional cotton gin was about \$34,000. In 1948 the cost of a four-stand gin especially equipped to handle mechanically harvested cotton was \$82,000. The additional cost of gin lint cleaners brought the figure to approximately \$100,000, he said. It is not uncommon for a modern five-stand plant to cost from \$110,000 to \$140,000, depending on the amount of overhead machinery and the type and size of power unit, Gerdes asserted.

"Delta field studies show that total costs of ginning on standard gins averaged \$6.13 per bale in 1945 for a ginning

volume of 2,100 bales as compared with \$10.69 in 1948 for the specially equipped gins with an average ginning volume of 4,900 bales," Gerdes said.

The increased cost per bale, Gerdes said, resulted from increased ginning facilities, machinery prices, labor and materials. Had the volume been the same, or 2,100 bales in both instances, the increase in ginning costs would have been about \$6.50 a bale, he asserted.

The fiber technologist said that there had been a long-term trend toward fewer and bigger gins in the Cotton Belt since 1900. At that time there were about 30,000 active gins. In 1949 the number had decreased to about 8,000. The decrease in gins has been accompanied by a proportionate increase in gin saws in the plants currently operating.

Up to the present time, Gerdes said,

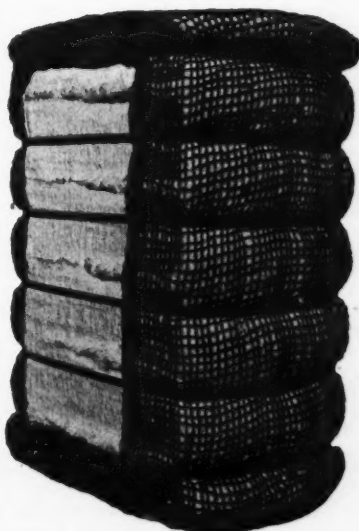
there has been practically no increase in ginning costs due to need for expanded seed cotton storage facilities. He said he believed, however, that there will be need for such expansions or for additional ginning capacity in the event the volume of cotton harvested mechanically becomes greater.

"This could be the case if the expansion were made up to the point of taxing the ability of existing gin plants to provide the capacity to handle machine picked cotton coming to the gins at an accelerated rate," the cotton technologist explained. "Some producers are exploring the possibilities of seed cotton storage as a method for facilitating cleaning with standard equipment as well as an alternative procedure to increase ginning facilities."

The development of lint cleaners and

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their commercial use during the 1949 cotton season has resulted in a lessening of the amount of expensive overhead cleaning equipment needed, Gerdes asserted.

During the 1950 season approximately 400 gins from the Carolinas to California will provide lint cleaning services, he said. Present estimates of the number of gins which will be equipped with cleaners this year and their percentage of the active gins are: Southeastern states, 50 and two percent; Mississippi Valley states, 200 and seven percent; Texas and Oklahoma, 100 and four percent; Western states, 50 and 22 percent.

Current and recent research and development work in the gin machinery field have resulted in outstanding advances in ginning technology, the USDA representative continued. Ginners today are able to perform a creditable job of cleaning cotton containing as high as 40 percent foreign matter and as much as 20 percent moisture.

"On machine picked cotton," Gerdes said, "the extra overhead machinery and the lint cleaners in elaborately equipped plants gave a seasonal average grade of Strict Low Middling minus as compared with Low Middling for the moderately equipped outfits not using lint cleaners. The elaborate gins gave a seasonal average grade for machine picked cotton that was within one-third grade of that of hand picked cotton ginned on moderately equipped plants not having lint cleaners."

Gerdes also pointed out that spinning tests of samples of cotton ginned with and without lint cleaners at three different gin plants in the Delta showed that the grade improvements were reflected in lower manufacturing waste and that lint cleaning had no effect on yarn strength and did not increase the card web neppiness enough to affect yarn appearance grades.

• **Council's Lipscomb Is Banquet Speaker**—Following a banquet given the delegates the evening of the first day, Ed Lipscomb, public relations director of the National Cotton Council, said a decisive action of World War III, with consequences possibly more drastic than the military engagements in Korea, is being fought in the U.S. with the winning of the minds of the American people as its stake. He was introduced by Ward Delaney, executive director of the Oscar Johnston Foundation. Title of Lipscomb's address was "This Is World War III."

The Cotton Council executive said that already the U.S. has been invaded by communistic ideas wearing the democratic uniform of welfare. He declared that a "softness of spirit developing in the country eventually can lead to the acceptance of dictatorship and that in some quarters there is developing an obvious ambition to dictate."

As evidence of the trend toward socialism Lipscomb cited heavy deficit spending by the federal government, proposals of farm programs which eventually would result in federal dictation, socialized medicine, FEPC legislation and similar objectives. He said he believes the American farmer and his organizations offer the biggest single hope of restoring the government to the people. "The farmer's numbers are sufficient to be effective. His organizations are strong. His geographic distribution is such that 73 percent of the Senate and 60 percent of the House are still elected by constituencies which are basically rural."

Lipscomb asserted that through his organizations and through farm leadership on a grass-roots level the farmer can influence public opinion in each of the 3,069 counties of the U.S., and he emphasized that the farmer and his friends "are capable of carrying out the most monumental achievement in public relations and opinion molding the world has ever seen."

With the united support of all of those under attack by the forces of socialism, Lipscomb declared that an opinion-winning program can be initiated which will

completely reverse the tide toward the total state and return the functions of government to the people.

• **Field Demonstrations** — The morning of the second day was given over to a field demonstration at the Delta Branch Experiment Station of new cotton production equipment. Land preparation, planting, cultivation, weed control, thinning, harvesting—in short, every operation in cotton farming—was done by powerful machines, each capable of per-

(Continued on Page 55)

## • U. S. Acreage Is Down One-Third From 1949

# JULY 1 COTTON REPORT

**COTTON IN CULTIVATION** July 1, 1950 has been estimated at 19,032,000 acres by the U.S. Crop Reporting Board. This is 8,687,000 acres, or 31.3 percent, less than last year and 12.9 percent below the 1939-48 average acreage.

Acreage in cultivation on July 1 last year was 27,719,000 acres and the 1939-48 average was 21,859,000 acres.

The estimate of acreage in cultivation on July 1 includes some acreage that may be plowed up later to comply with allotments. If plow-up of cotton plus the abandonment from natural causes after July 1 is equal to the 1938-42 period, the latest five years quotas were in effect, acreage for harvest this year would be 18,366,000 acres. This would be 33 percent less than last year's harvested acreage of 27,230,000 acres and with the exception of 1945 and 1946 would be the smallest harvested acreage since 1885. The acreages harvested in 1945 and 1946 were 17,083,000 and 17,674,000 acres, respectively, and the 10-year 1939-48 average was 21,282,000 acres.

Decreases in acreage in cultivation July 1 from a year ago, by states, are as follows: Missouri, 27 percent; Virginia, 21; North Carolina, 34; South Carolina, 32; Georgia, 28; Florida, 33; Tennessee, 23; Alabama, 27; Mississippi, 27; Arkansas, 34; Louisiana, 28; Oklahoma, 22; Texas, 34; New Mexico, 41; Arizona, 28; and California, 36. Acreage in cultivation July 1, excluding American-Egyptian cotton, was only slightly below the allotments in California, New Mexico and Arizona, considerably below

allotments in the states from Alabama east, and moderately below in most of the other cotton states.

The material reduction in acreage from a year ago is credited to a re-statement of cotton acreage allotments and marketing quotas. No cotton allotment program was in effect during the period 1943 through 1949.

In Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma early spring weather was unfavorable and accounted for part of the decrease in acreage from a year ago. East of the Mississippi River germination was generally satisfactory, but cool weather retarded early growth and reduced stands in many areas. Excessive rains in Missouri and Arkansas made considerable replanting necessary. Outside of these two states and Oklahoma, cotton was up to a stand generally earlier than usual. Weather during late June was generally favorable in all states and plant growth made rapid progress.

The number of boll weevils emerging this spring was the heaviest of record. Infestation of plants and early squares was very heavy, and intensive and widespread poisoning was begun earlier than ever.

American-Egyptian cotton is not under acreage allotments this year. The acreage of this cotton in cultivation July 1 was estimated at 110,500 acres, nearly 20 times as much as last year's 5,600 acres. Nearly all of the American-Egyptian acreage is in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

STATE	10-YEAR AVERAGE ABANDONMENT FROM NATURAL CAUSES		ACREAGE IN CULTIVATION JULY 1 (in thousands)			
	1940-49	Average	1949	1950	1950 percent of 1949	
	Percent	1939-48				
Missouri	1.8	408	604	440	73	
Virginia	1.5	30	33	26	79	
North Carolina	1.1	750	869	570	66	
South Carolina	0.7	1,122	1,283	875	68	
Georgia	0.7	1,559	1,618	1,170	72	
Florida	2.6	45	51	34	67	
Tennessee	0.8	697	845	650	77	
Alabama	0.7	1,675	1,825	1,330	73	
Mississippi	2.2	2,469	2,895	2,085	73	
Arkansas	2.0	1,985	2,616	1,720	66	
Louisiana	1.9	980	1,077	775	72	
Oklahoma	3.8	1,492	1,344	1,050	78	
Texas	2.3	7,887	10,988	7,200	66	
New Mexico	2.2	131	323	189	59	
Arizona	0.5	210	401	290	72	
California	0.7	402	963	614	64	
Other States <sup>1</sup>	2.7	18	20	14	68	
UNITED STATES	1.9	21,859	27,719	19,032	68.7	
Amer. Egypt. <sup>2</sup>	1.3	61.2	5.6	110.5	1,956	

<sup>1</sup>Includes Kansas, Kentucky and Nevada.

<sup>2</sup>Included in State and United States totals. Grown principally in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

<sup>1</sup>Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky and Nevada.

<sup>2</sup>Included in State and United States totals. Grown principally in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.



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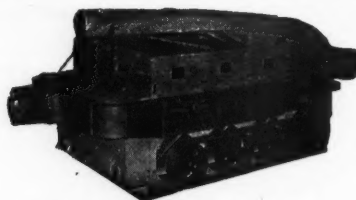
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## Delta Council Requests Better Flood Control

The necessity for an adequately financed, continuous flood control program on the Lower Mississippi River was strongly emphasized by W. T. McKinney, chairman of the Delta Council's flood control committee, before the President's Water Resources Policy Commission in Fayetteville, Ark., early this month.

"The creation and destruction of land by the Mississippi River is a continuous process and efforts at flood control must be equally continuous," McKinney said. "This means that success in developing the alluvial valley of the Mississippi depends upon practical men understanding that the flood control project requires constant study, experiment and observation, that action may be timely and based on comprehensive experience.

"No part of the nation has a more intense interest in the developing of sound, long-range water resource policies than the alluvial valley of the Mississippi River," McKinney said. He also emphasized the tremendous influence of national water resource policies on the development of the valley.

"Rapid agriculture and industrial developments have followed every improvement in flood control," he declared. "The high proportion of fertile soils and the ease of development, once protected from floods, has made the Delta one of the greatest agricultural areas of the world."

In reviewing the history of flood control efforts by citizens of the Lower Valley, the Delta Council official outlined the efforts of local residents to build levees needed to protect the valley from annual overflows. He pointed out the gradual transfer of responsibility to local and state groups before the U.S. took a major role and said that some \$290,000,000 was spent by local groups and by levee boards before the transfer of responsibility by the Flood Control Act of 1928.

Draining an area of about 1,244,000 square miles lying in 31 states from New York to Wyoming and in two provinces of Canada, the Mississippi River has become recognized as "the nation's problem" although the people of the Lower Valley are still making substantial contributions to flood control. "In a year marked by floods, a million million tons of water are known to have passed down the river to the Gulf and the direction of such a force is one of our greatest national accomplishments," McKinney said.

## Hong Kong Tung Oil Exports Increase

Hong Kong tung oil exports of 3,200 short tons in April were more than double those of April 1949 and the largest in the current year. Shipments during January-April totaled 6,900 tons against 9,560 during the same months of last year. The U.S. continues to be the principal market, followed by the United Kingdom and Germany.

Tung oil supplies in China of around 30,000 tons are reported to be available in the producing areas of Szechuen, Hupeh and Hunan Provinces, but shipments are being delayed by transportation difficulties and by lack of drums required for cargoes destined to the U.S.

## Better Harvesting

(Continued from Page 43)

manufactured yet can produce as good a sample from rough, wet, trashy, or excessively tramped cotton as the machinery can do with clean, dry, fluffy cotton.

Several practices would improve the situation. The old-time field weigher and supervisory system would help. Here the weigher knows, or can find out, who's picking the rough cotton and can correct this in the field.

Excessive tramping, long a common practice, can be avoided by providing the proper size boxes or beds on trailers, trucks or other vehicles used for field-to-gin hauling. Most of us have tramped, or often seen tramped, seed cotton in the wagon. Little did we know then that such tramping was embedding leaf particles, grass seed, and other minute trashy matter in the lint fibers where it remained throughout the ginning process and even into the milling process, thereby reducing the grade and limiting the usefulness of the lint. Clothing lost in seed cotton, and then shredded in the ginning process, often goes undetected into the spinning mills, spoiling large amounts of raw yarn or the finished material with thread or strips of cloth.

Many farmers have found that defoliating cotton, even for hand picking, pays handsomely in the type of harvest obtained and the improved sample from the finished product.

More diligence on the part of the farmer or weigher will insure the cotton not being picked wet from rain or damp from dew. A tarpaulin or other protection should be available and used when needed to protect the load of seed cotton. Every person who has been around the cotton wagon or truck at harvest time has seen wet cotton result from the water keg being left in the vehicle into which seed cotton is emptied from the sack.

All of these things can be corrected on the farm—all of them should be corrected on the farm.

The ginner, too, can assist in this all-important problem of handling and harvesting cotton.

He can help publicize the importance of farmer cooperation.

He can make clear to the farmer that the grade of the lint obtained will be in direct ratio to the condition of the seed cotton being ginned, no matter what degree of perfection is reached in operating the cleaning and ginning machinery.

He can stress the importance of mature dry cotton for best ginning results and better grades for the farmer.

He can make clear that even the most modern up-to-date equipment has its limitations for cleaning and ginning trashy, dirty, wet cotton.

He can help by explaining that the ginning plant is manufactured and synchronized for an optimum operating speed and work load and for this reason, even under stress, a given length of time should be taken to put a bale of cotton through the gin.

He can explain that apparent time lost on the gin yard by the farmer, waiting his turn in an orderly ginning process, is money made in the grade and condition of the lint resulting therefrom.

Finally, he can help himself and his customers by not exaggerating the end

product to be expected, and by making clear that foreign materials in seed cotton which cause breakdowns represent costs to the farmer in serious delays as well as costs to the ginner in time and money.

The problem of preparing seed cotton for ginning has no one-time solution, nor can any one person solve it alone. Farmers, ginners, and the pickers themselves must bring about whatever changes are wrought, but any degree of improvement made will immediately make itself felt. The farmer will benefit from grade improvement resulting in more cash for his cotton; the ginner will benefit from reduced wear and tear of equipment, thereby lowering his cost of operation. It is up to the farmers and the ginners, but the farmers particularly.

All of the things pointed out here, if

corrected or even improved, would help greatly. All are necessary before the problem of harvesting and handling seed cotton for high grade and high quality can be licked. It's a challenge to all handlers of seed cotton, but one which if met will pay handsome rewards all along the line.

## Mexico Increases Cotton Acreage 10 Percent

A preliminary unofficial estimate places the 1950 cotton crop in Mexico at 1,080,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) or about 10 percent above last year's estimate of 985,000 bales. The 1950 acreage estimate of 1,804,000 acres is 25 percent above last year's 1,446,000 acres. Growing conditions were less favorable this year.

## Make one down-time to END ALL DOWN-TIMES

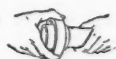
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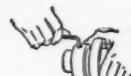
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Slip it  
over the shaft



Engage  
and turn collar



Set the screw and the  
bearing is secured to shaft.



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# From our Washington Bureau

By FRED BAILEY  
and JAY RICHTER

Washington Representatives  
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press



BAILEY



RICHTER

• **Hope for Peace Delays Mobilization**—Odds are that World War III has begun. Washington insiders are convinced that Korea is just the beginning. Even if fighting there does not spread directly into a world conflict, there will be other outbreaks in other parts of the world. The cold war will get hotter and hotter.

There still is a faint hope surviving among Washington inner council members for a "sudden outbreak of peace." It is that hope which has kept the White House from ordering immediate and maximum mobilization of manpower and industry.

Korean developments surprised the White House. There is no doubt of that now. Mr. Truman and his military advisers misjudged the situation badly. They had expected that a "local show of force" would bolster South Korean forces and turn back the invaders. They didn't know, at first, that Russia would back North Korea, less directly but effectively.

Another important fact also is now clear. It was a spur-of-the-moment decision that caught virtually all of official Washington off guard and by complete surprise. The President's announcement burst in the midst of a growing belief that the cold war would drag along for another four or five years. Planning was on that basis.

• **The Question Is—Which Plan to Use?**—The shift now is to a war economy—maybe a big war, maybe a series of little ones—but war nonetheless. That is the way Washington now figures the probabilities. That uncertainty is resulting in a confusion of planning.

Not much of the high-level strata secret conferences is seeping down to action agency heads who would carry out plans. They have been told to "stand by," and that is about all they have been told. They are getting ready, but they do not know yet what they are getting ready for.

There is no shortage of plans—on paper. The difficulty is that no one seems to know which plan, if any, fits the situation. Most officials appear to think the situation will be "clarified" in the next 30 to 90 days. We may know then whether Russia means business—or merely intended to find out whether the democracies would fight if attacked.

Assuming, as most officials below the top policy level do, that Korea is the start of a showdown, you can expect—once that view is confirmed—across-the-board controls far more strict and extensive than at any time during World War II. Washington assumes that it will be a long and hard war, not a quick and easy one.

• **Any Plan Will Mean Regimentation**—A war planning section has been set up in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is an arm of the National Security Resources Board which has been busy for months with all phases of mobilization.

Heads of the planning section shake off all questions. They won't even speculate on what might happen, but they are busy putting all sorts of plans into shape. As fast as one plan is completed work is begun on another.

Despite official secrecy and silence, it is possible to forecast, on the basis of available information, the probable scope and objective of plans for agriculture. Not even top officials yet know details. They haven't been decided upon.

All of the plans for a major conflict have these things in common: allocations, rationing, price controls and manpower management. Emphasis will be placed on those four in about the order named. Policy officials have passed down that much information, but very little more.

Officials shy away from public use of the word "regimentation" in their talk about war plans, but what they have in mind adds up to far more regimentation than America has yet experienced. The official phrasology is "a planned and directed economy."

• **Allocation Is Key to War Controls**—Allocations, a word which had a rather mild meaning in World War II, is to have considerably more significance in any total war of the future. It is the key to control of the national economy, industrially and agriculturally.

Manpower and materials will be allocated and industry and agriculture can get them only through federal agencies. Both will be directed through allocations intended to channel them into the maximum war use. Raw materials will be stockpiled and ladled out by government agencies.

Allocation is the key, too, to agricultural planning. Allocations of production facilities—such as gasoline, tires, machinery, fertilizer and building materials—will be the principal method for control of production. Less emphasis will be on price incentives and penalties.

One proposal highly regarded by farm planners calls for establishment of individual production plans for each farm. Only farmers who carried out that plan would receive allocation of necessary production facilities—or draft exemption for necessary workers. Officials figure such a procedure would be far more effective than the World War II system.

• **Inflation Curbs Expected Soon**—The first battle on the domestic front already has begun—the battle of inflation. Prices are rising at a rate that has Washington fiscal officials genuinely alarmed. Unless the Korean situation clears up shortly, you can be sure of inflation curbs.

The first step will be the curbing of credit, especially government credit for housing and plant expansion. The Treasury Department is working on that. The Federal Reserve Board is considering the calling of a halt on installment buying.

If those measures fail to halt the upward spiral of prices, the next step will be rationing—mild and selective at first, then strong and general; raw materials first, then manufactured goods. Price controls would be the next step.

Agricultural prices have not yet risen to the point where officials are alarmed. Abundant supplies of most farm products seem to be pretty good insurance against a quick run-away spurt of foods and fibers. But they will be watched closely.

• **Farm Plans Lose Significance**—House Agriculture Committee hearing on general farm program plans, scheduled to start July 24, has had about all the significance taken out of it by recent war developments. The committee plans to limit hearings to three days.

Secretary Brannan will lead off with a renewal of arguments for his production payment plan. War developments have done nothing to enhance his chances of getting it adopted. He will be followed by the general farm organizations and that will about wind up hearings for this session.

Earlier plans to introduce a new farm bill based on the hearings have been dropped. Again, war uncertainty is the reason. New farm legislation suddenly seems far less important than it did a few weeks ago.

Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Elmer Thomas introduced a bill to continue 90 percent of parity mandatory supports for cotton and other basics. A press announcement was sent all Oklahoma papers, and that is that.

• **"Surpluses" Change Name**—It would be funny if it were not so serious, but have you noticed that Washington officials who not long ago pointed with alarm at "huge surpluses" of farm products recently have been puffed with pride because they had the great foresight to have "adequate reserves" available for the war emergency?

## Dr. R. A. Nichols Is Appointed New Mexico Extension Head

Approval by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan of the appointment of Dr. Robert A. Nichols as director of the Cooperative Extension Service of New Mexico A. & M. College has been announced by USDA.

Dr. Nichols will serve also as dean of the college of agriculture and director of the experiment station at State College. He succeeds Dr. H. R. Varney, who was recently appointed dean of agriculture and director of the experiment station at West Virginia University.

• There are more than 6,000 known species of grasses.



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### 40 Years of Service With Continental

WHEN YOU CALL the Dallas Office of Continental Gin Co., the pleasant voice that answers the telephone belongs to Mrs. Mary G. Roberts, above, who celebrated her fortieth consecutive year of service with Continental on July 16. Mrs. Roberts first came to work for Continental in 1903, for a period of three years—but her 40-year continuous service record began on July 16, 1910. During that time she was secretary to Ennis Munger, J. S. McAnulty, and E. B. Doerr, among others. She has handled the switchboard responsibilities for about 10 years. "I hope," she told us, "that my next 40 years are as pleasant as the last 40!"

### Pima Festival Oct. 5-7 to Publicize Pecos Cotton

Backing up the claim of Pecos, Texas, that it is the "Pima Capital of the World," the Pecos Chamber of Commerce has scheduled the first Pima Festival in the U.S. Oct. 5-7 to publicize the Pecos Valley's Pima cotton, as the long-staple American-Egyptian variety is popularly known.

Pima cotton queens from Texas, New Mexico and Arizona—the three states which grow American-Egyptian cotton—are expected to be on hand at the festival.

The Pecos Valley has 30,000 acres of American-Egyptian cotton this year, the greatest acreage of Pima cotton in one area in the world. Growers and processors are planning an intensive selling program for long-staple cotton to mills and the public.

### Bauer Moves Landis To Dallas, Ga.

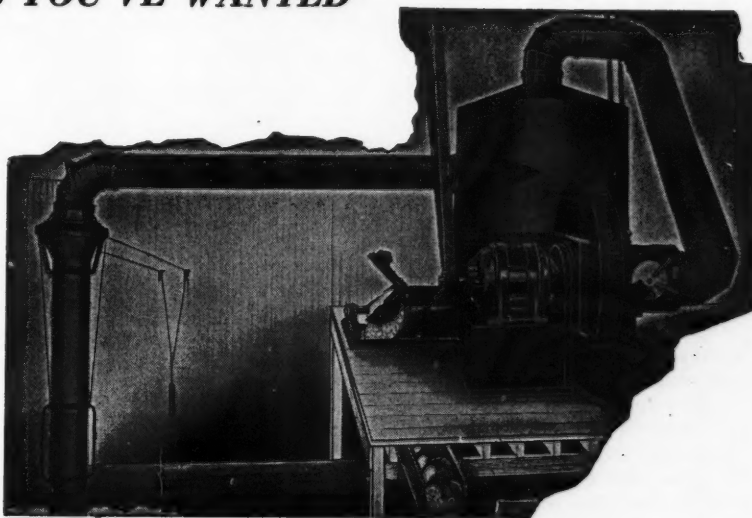
Franklin F. Landis has moved from the home plant of The Bauer Bros. Co., Springfield, Ohio, to Dallas, Ga., which will be his headquarters for representing the company in central and eastern Southern states. He has been connected with the Bauer organization for a number of years in an engineering and sales development capacity, and much of his work for the company has been in the South. He is familiar with food, feed, nut and paper processing.

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## A Century of Peanuts: New Bibliography Covers Peanut and Its Products

A comprehensive bibliography of literature on peanuts up to 1939 has been compiled by Nelle J. Morris and F. G. Doller of the Department of Agriculture's Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans. Nearly 600 references covering more than a hundred years of publications relating to the chemistry and technology of the peanut and its derived products are included in this publication, which also includes an abstract of each article. This bibliography gives the only comprehensive coverage of the literature on the subject up to 1939 that has so far been available.

The publication, identified as AIC-151, entitled "Abstract Bibliography of the Chemistry and Technology of Peanuts, 1830-1939," contains 231 pages. A copy may be obtained by writing the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans, La.

The references, with abstracts, are arranged alphabetically by author under the following five main subject divisions: peanuts, peanut cake, peanut oil, peanut shells and byproducts, and miscellaneous. Under these main heads a further division of the references into subject categories denotes the specific field of interest of each group of articles. Mention is made in a foreword of other review publications on peanuts giving general information. Both an author and a subject index are appended. Sources of the ref-

erences and abstracts were the *Chemisches Zentralblatt*, 1830-1881; *Journal of the Chemical Society*, Abstracts: 1876-1910; and *Chemical Abstracts*, 1907-1939.

This abstract bibliography should be useful in any field of the production and utilization of peanuts—to growers of the crop and processors of peanut products as well as to chemists and technologists.

A supplement to this compilation with a complete coverage of additional publications which have appeared between 1940 and 1950 is planned for the near future.

## Fats and Oils Import Controls Extended

The Production and Marketing Administration of USDA has announced that import controls on fats and oils, rice and rice products will continue in effect beyond June 30, 1950. The controls were to have expired on June 30, but new legislation enables the Department to continue limited import restrictions for another year.

The legislation approved by the President on June 30, 1950, authorizes the control of imports of fats and oils, rice and rice products, if the commodities are in short world supply or control is deemed necessary to facilitate orderly liquidation of government-owned or controlled surpluses of these commodities. It specifically exempts petroleum and petroleum products as well as coconuts and coconut

products, including copra and coconut oil, from import control.

The more important fats and oils and oil-bearing materials remaining under import control include flaxseed, linseed oil, peanuts and oil, cottonseed oil, soybeans and oil, sunflower seed oil, butter, lard, tallow, fatty acids, combinations and mixtures of vegetables and animal oils, palm oil, oleo oil and stearine, soap and soap powder.

## Crushers Receive Thanks of LSU Dairy Judging Team

Members of the Louisiana State University Dairy Judging Team have written to express appreciation to the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association for a \$250 contribution which made it possible for the team to go to the inter-collegiate judging contest this spring in Kansas City.

"We considered this a very educational trip, and visited many outstanding herds enroute," said a letter signed by the three team members and their coach. As a further expression of their appreciation, the team sent Dalton E. Gandy, field representative of the Educational Service, a plaque which they won as high team in judging Jerseys. At the request of officers of the Louisiana association, Gandy represented the state association in presenting the fund to the team.

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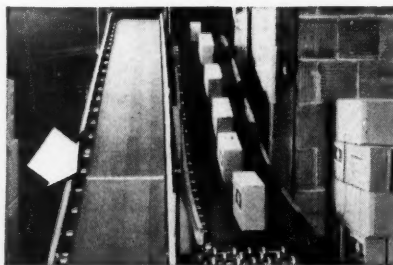
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## Texas Crop Prospects Not Too Favorable

The production of cash and feed crops in Texas cannot be accurately predicted at this time; however, prospects are not highly favorable. Dry weather in the very early spring handicapped farming operations and through late April, May and early June heavy rains retarded crop plantings in many sections, says C. H. Bates, extension farm management specialist of Texas A. & M. College.

Crop damage from hailstorms and insects has been heavy in many sections of the state, and unusually heavy rains in some areas have caused delays and costly replanting of cotton and grain sorghums as well as other crops, Bates adds.

He points out that the acreages of the major crops are materially reduced by allotments on individual farms. The crops affected are wheat, rice, peanuts and cotton. For comparison, Bates gives the 1949 harvested acreage and the 1950 allotted acreages for the four crops: wheat—7,093,000 acres and 6,096,000 acres (only 2,743,000 acres are expected to be harvested in 1950); rice—526,000 acres and 452,000 acres; peanuts—572,000 acres and 499,800 acres; cotton—10,296,000 acres and 8,057,000 acres.

The reduced acreages, coupled with poor yield prospects at this time and with the prices of most crops somewhat lower than a year ago, indicate, says Bates, that Texas farmers can hardly expect the returns they enjoyed in 1949.

On the other hand, production costs are remaining high. This means that farmers must trim expenditures wherever possible if present living standards are to be maintained. Plans should be made now to utilize crops efficiently, and this includes wise marketing. When possible, Bates says, grain and feed crops should be marketed through livestock because the price outlook for livestock and livestock products is relatively favorable.

Generally, he says, pastures and supplementary grazing crops look promising. Along with these, somewhat larger acreages of grain sorghum and corn have been planted and this extra grain and forage might be used for feeding out more livestock. This extra income will take up some of the "slack" but adjustments will need to be made to keep feed crops and livestock in balance over the long pull.

He concludes that good planning and close figuring may keep Texas farmers on the black side of the ledger this year but the need for sound farming and business-like management is increasing by the hour. Now is the time to really study the farm business and work out definite plans for increasing income and reducing production costs in overall operations of the farm.

• To guard against the entry of such devastating diseases as Asiatic or European Newcastle disease and fowl plague, the USDA is adding poultry to the list of imported animals which must go through a period of observation under quarantine before entry is permitted.

• Commercial production of fruit would be impossible today anywhere in the U.S. without the insecticides produced by research.

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## TIMELY TIPS

### On Livestock Feeding

"The corn seller sells more than his corn; he sells part of the fertility of his soil.

The corn buyer draws to his land the fertility of the land of the corn seller."—Editorial, *Kansas City Drovers Telegram*.

In a short, 4-line message that editor told an important story. The shortest route to soil conservation is a balance of livestock and crops. To this story we would add the following statement by the noted feeding authority, Professor

F. B. Morrison, "When such protein-rich feeds as cottonseed meal are purchased and fed to stock and proper care is taken of the manure produced, a double return is secured. The first return comes from the high feeding value of these protein supplements, and the second comes from the fertility added to the soil."

**Look at Your Dairy Pastures**—Summer weather is doing things to many fine spring dairy pastures. When dry hot weather begins to slow down growth, the protein content of the forage drops. Add some more cottonseed meal to the concentrate mixture to insure plenty of protein for continued high milk production. If drought has reduced the volume of grazing, feed some cottonseed hulls or

other dry roughage to provide additional dry matter. If silage is available, a combination of hulls and silage helps keep up production.

**Hot Weather, Hogs and Water**—Hogs need plenty of water at any time, but it is especially important in hot weather. A brood sow will often drink 30 to 40 lbs. of water, daily, after farrowing. Growing pigs need about 12 lbs. of water, daily, per 100 pounds of live weight. It is a good plan to provide a concrete hog wallow which hogs can use to cool off on hot days. It increases rate of gain and helps avoid death losses from heat.

**Two Ways to Produce More Pork With Less Grain**—Market at medium weights and feed a balanced ration.

Feeding trials have shown that it takes about 300 pounds of feed to produce the first 100 pounds of weight. The second 100 pounds of weight will take about 450 additional pounds of grain and the third 100 pounds of gain will take 500 additional pounds of grain. It pays to market at about 225 pounds.

Other feeding trials have shown that, in a balanced ration for pigs, 100 pounds of protein supplement will save 500 to 600 pounds of grain. A good protein supplement is 40 pounds of cottonseed meal, 40 pounds of tankage and 20 pounds of alfalfa meal.

**More Protein — More Production** — Twenty-six million pounds more beef would have been produced in Kansas last year if all steers had been fed sufficient protein concentrates, says the Kansas Experiment Station. This suggests how much more production, and profit, cotton states feeders can make by feeding each animal the amount of cottonseed meal, or cake, recommended by feeding authorities.

**Get Dry Cows Ready for Fall Calving**—Dairy cows should have six to eight weeks rest before calving. Those cows which will calve early in the fall should be soon retired from the milk barn but not from the feed trough. They need good pasture, plenty of roughage and enough concentrates to restore normal body fat before calving. If pastures are poor, increase the concentrate allowance.

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### World Report:

## 1949 Peanut Production Was Less Than Estimate

World peanut production in 1949 was less than expected in earlier estimates, according to latest USDA information. Total output is now placed at 10,800,000 short tons of unshelled nuts, a decrease of two percent from the 11,025,000-ton record of 1948 but an increase of 13 percent over the 1935-39 average. The decrease from 1948 is accounted for principally by crop reductions in North America and Africa.

Decline in North American peanut production was due almost entirely to the decrease in the U.S. crop from an all-time high of 1,169,200 tons in 1948 to 926,000 tons. For the first time since 1941 U.S. output dropped below the one-million-ton mark under a system of acreage allotments and marketing quotas. Despite this, however, 1949 production exceeded the 1935-39 average by 50 percent.

## Mechanization Conference (Continued from Page 46)

forming the work of dozens of men and mules.

W. E. Meek of Stoneville, senior USDA agricultural engineer in charge of the demonstration, told the conference delegates that machines used in the demonstration will reduce the man-hour requirements per acre of cotton in the Mississippi Delta area from 150 to slightly over 21—a reduction of more than 80 percent. Meek placed particular emphasis on machines for applying chemicals to control weed growth in the cotton field. This new development, he stressed, has possibilities of overcoming the last major obstacle to complete mechanization of the cotton crop.

Though mechanical harvesters have been available commercially for several years, Meek said that lack of effective weed control methods had necessitated the maintenance of a large labor force during the growing season to chop out weeds. He said he believes the new methods shown at the demonstration soon will make it possible for one man and a machine to perform the same weed control job as literally scores of human workers.

• **New Developments Demonstrated** — Among significant new developments shown at the demonstration were:

(1) A tractor-mounted two-row cultivator equipped for chemical weed control research. This machine has been used successfully during the current season at the Delta station.

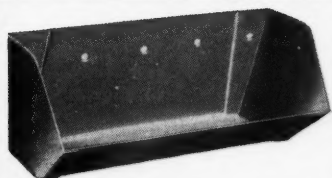
(2) A tractor equipped with shields



## Oklahoma Believes in Her 4-H Club Boys

TO HELP INCREASE income from cotton production the Oklahoma Extension Service is conducting 31 cotton educational schools for 4-H Club boys in the state this summer. The class pictured here was held recently by County Agent Walter Skaggs and Assistant County Agent Jim Stratton at the Anadarko Cotton Oil Mill, Anadarko. Marvin Slack, mill manager, furnished the group a barbecue dinner and refreshments. Others present, in addition to the 4-H Club boys, were leading ginner of the county, and C. E. "Pop" Kingston, Oklahoma field representative of the National Cotton Council. The cotton educational schools are in charge of O. E. Reynolds, Extension assistant cotton marketing specialist. Sponsors are the county agents and their assistants. The entire cotton industry of the state is cooperating.

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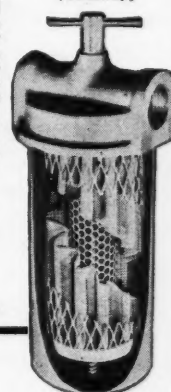
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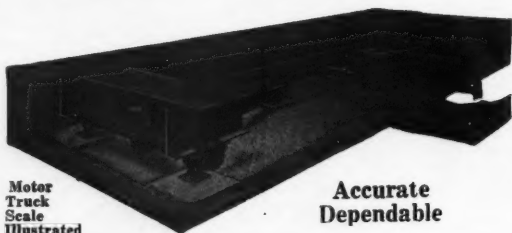
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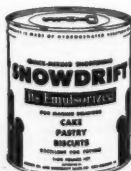
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or fenders with a research two-row defoliation spray rig for research work in chemical defoliation of cotton.

(3) A tractor with four-row cultivator equipped with experimental trips and sweeps. This machine is capable of operating at speeds up to seven miles per hour—an almost incredible speed for tractor cultivators. The machine, manned only by the tractor driver, was shown cultivating small cotton with rotary hoes and spraying for early insect control with one nozzle per row at a speed of seven miles an hour. It also was shown in larger cotton cultivating, flaming and operating with two nozzles per row for insect control. Final proof of its versatility was demonstrated as it cultivated cotton and applied chemical weed control materials to the drill simultaneously.

(4) A one-row tractor equipped with anhydrous ammonia tank and variable stroke metering pump for applying anhydrous ammonia in plots. The same machine also was shown with two different types of hoppers for applying granular fertilizers. One hopper is capable of applying one, two or three fertilizers simultaneously in a single band, two bands or three bands. With slight modifications this machine is capable of applying six elements simultaneously.

(5) A tractor from an International Harvester cotton picker on which two additional fenders were placed for use as a combination sprayer-duster in large cotton. This machine was shown applying a dust and in less than two minutes was changed to a spray unit with the sprays being used in connection with the airblast from the duster fan.

(6) A four-row tractor with cultivator and spray unit. Based on specifications developed at the Delta station, this machine is now in commercial production.

(7) A farm tractor being used in small cotton to demonstrate the process of cross-plowing to a stand.

(8) Seven stalk shredders and cutters in commercial production but new to the Delta area.

Among other machines on exhibit but not demonstrated in the field were mechanisms for applying insecticides for controlling earworm in sweet and hybrid corn, a high-clearance corn detasseling machine equipped for earworm control, a portable air compressor with knapsack sprayer and pressure pots, and all of the latest types of cotton pickers and strippers.

• **Tour of Delta Station, Ginning and Fiber Laboratory and Delta Farming Area**—That afternoon the delegates were taken on a tour of the Delta Branch Experiment Station by Dr. D. Gray Miley, superintendent; a tour of the U.S. Fiber Laboratory in charge of Vernon P. Moore; a tour of the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory in charge of Charles M. Merkel; and a tour of adjacent Delta farming areas by William E. Meek.

• **Evening Session July 14**—That evening in the Ballroom of the Greenville Hotel in Greenville delegates to the conference were shown mechanization films and slides at a session presided over by Don L. Jones, superintendent of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Substation at Lubbock, Texas. Depicted were mechanized production practices employed in different sections of the Cotton Belt.

• **Final Session July 15** — Harold A. Young, conference chairman and Cotton

Council president, presided at the final session on the morning of July 15. James W. Hand, Jr., Rolling Fork, Miss., planter, the featured speaker at this session, told the conference that the day of the farm engaged solely in cotton production is past. Rather, he said, the Cotton Belt farmer is thinking in terms of cotton-livestock farms, cotton-dairy farms and cotton-cash-grain farms.

"Aside from the cost of production, the cotton farmer has to deal with the matter of acreage control in order to get the benefit of support prices," Hand said. "Since he must operate under a system of cotton acreage allotments, he must give consideration to the crops grown on the non-cotton acres so he is no longer simply a cotton producer. The cotton farmer is a producer of other crops and the success of his operation will depend upon the combined profitability of all his enterprises."

The speaker said that in 1949 approximately 75 percent of his cotton crop was gathered mechanically. The remaining 25 percent was hand picked by the labor force maintained to weed the crop. This force had been reduced to a minimum through check planting and cultivation. Currently about one-third of the cultivated acres on Hand's plantation are planted in cotton. The remaining two-thirds are devoted to other crops. Accordingly, it is necessary that careful attention be given these crops if they are to break even or produce at a profit. At least a break-even point is essential, Hand continued, if these crops are not to cause a drain on the cotton operation. Through mechanization and other modern cultural practices the cotton planter said that this season he hopes to produce staple cotton of 1-1/16 to 1-1/8 inches at a cost of 12 to 14 cents per pound.

"For crops other than cotton all our operations are fully mechanized and the addition of one or two more picker attachments will completely mechanize the cotton harvest," Hand said. "The pressure is heavy upon us to produce efficiently and profitably on every acre of land. We can no longer be haphazard in our handling of these other acres and their crops. It is of the utmost urgency that we produce these other crops with the same degree of efficiency we are trying to apply to cotton."

• **Panel Discussion**—Final feature of the conference was a panel discussion entitled "What to Do About It," led by Arthur W. Turner, assistant chief of USDA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Washington.

Panel members were Dr. Louis E. Hawkins, vice-director, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater, on research programs; David S. Weaver, assistant director of the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh, on extension education; A. P. Fatherree, state supervisor of Mississippi vocational agriculture, on vo-ag education; Dr. Sherman E. Johnson, assistant chief of USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, Washington, on farm management; Frank P. Hanson, chairman of the research committee of the Farm Equipment Institute, on industry research; Robert C. Jackson, executive vice-president, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Charlotte, N. C., on the cotton industry.

R. C. Archer of International Harvester Co., Chicago, presented a summary of the conference at the end of the final session.

## King Ranch Article Shows Cottonseed Pellets Use

Cottonseed meal pellets receive prominent mention in an article in the July issue of *Successful Farming*. The article describes operations of the King Ranch of Texas in feeding Santa Gertrudis cattle on grass in Chester County, Penn.

A photograph showing cottonseed meal pellets being fed carries the information: "That's the only feed the cattle receive, other than grass." Another picture shows a handful of the pellets. Other references to the pellets say:

"Most of the cattle from King Ranch are shipped in May to Pennsylvania, where they graze until sold in October, November or December. Grass is their only feed until midsummer, when they

start receiving 2 to 4 pounds per head daily of cottonseed pellets. The pellets are scattered from a trailer by means of a rope and lever arrangement operated by the driver of a jeep pulling the trailer.

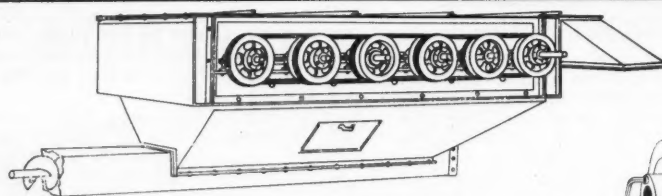
"This summer a nearby feed company is preparing on special order a pellet made of 10 percent cottonseed cake and 90 percent ground corn. The idea is to try grain feeding on Santa Gertrudis cattle. Kleberg believes, if this works successfully, he will be able to supply either grain-fed or grass-fat cattle, whichever looks more profitable on the market."

The article says that two and three-year-old cattle gain about 360 pounds during the grazing season, going to market weighing about 1,300 pounds.

# FACT...

## for Advertisers:

The editorial leadership of this publication is measured by the fact that the National Cottonseed Products Association, the National Cotton Ginners Association and every state ginners association have recognized it as their official magazine.



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## CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

• July 27-28—Cotton Research Congress, eleventh annual meeting. Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Sponsor: State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas, Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, chairman.

• Aug. 28-29-30—American Soybean Association annual convention. Springfield Armory, Springfield, Ill. George M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

• Sept. 11-12-13—Spinner-Breeder Conference and Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association joint meeting. El Paso, Texas. For additional information, write Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss., sponsor of the Conference.

• September 18-19-20 — Second International Sesame Conference. Maracay, Venezuela.

• Sept. 26-27-28—Annual fall meeting, American Oil Chemists' Society. Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco, Calif. H. L. Roschen, Swift & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill., secretary.

• Sept. 27-28-29-30—Third annual National Soybean Festival, Portageville, Mo. For further information write Joseph A. Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss., sponsor of the Conference.

• Oct. 5-6-7 — Pima Festival. Pecos, Texas. For information write the Chamber of Commerce, Pecos, Texas.

• January 22-23-24, 1951—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., executive vice-president-secretary.

• May 14-15-16, 1951—Fifty-fifth Annual Convention, National Cottonseed Products Association. Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

## Edgar Lumpkin, Former Gin Machinery Salesman, Dies

Funeral services were held at Lexington, Miss., July 8 for Edgar Lumpkin, former gin machinery manufacturer and salesman, who died July 3 at Vernon, Texas, on his way to West Plains Texas.

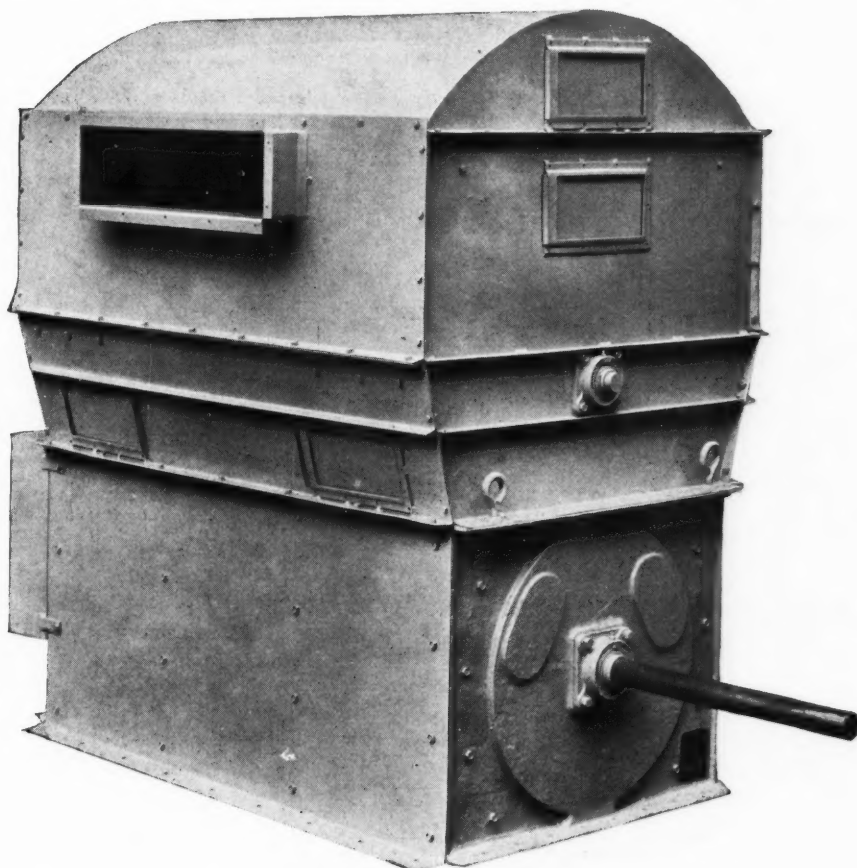
The son of R. B. Lumpkin, inventor of the cotton gin air-blast system, Edgar Lumpkin was associated with his father in manufacturing and promoting this system throughout the Cotton Belt. He was a salesman for The Murray Co. of Texas, Dallas, for 25 years, and also represented Lummus Gin Co., Columbus, Ga., and Hardwicke-Etter Manufacturing Co., Sherman, Texas.

During the last 10 years he was associated with his son, Willard Lumpkin, in the gin repair business. Survivors include his wife; three children, W. B. Lumpkin, Laurie Lumpkin and Miriam Lumpkin of Dallas; and two sisters, Mrs. Othela Dooley of West, Texas, and Estelle Lumpkin, a missionary in the Orient.



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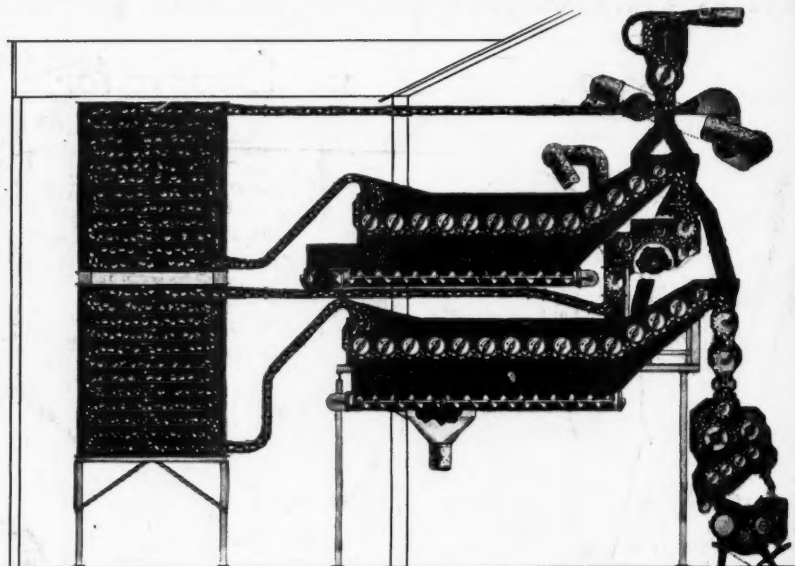
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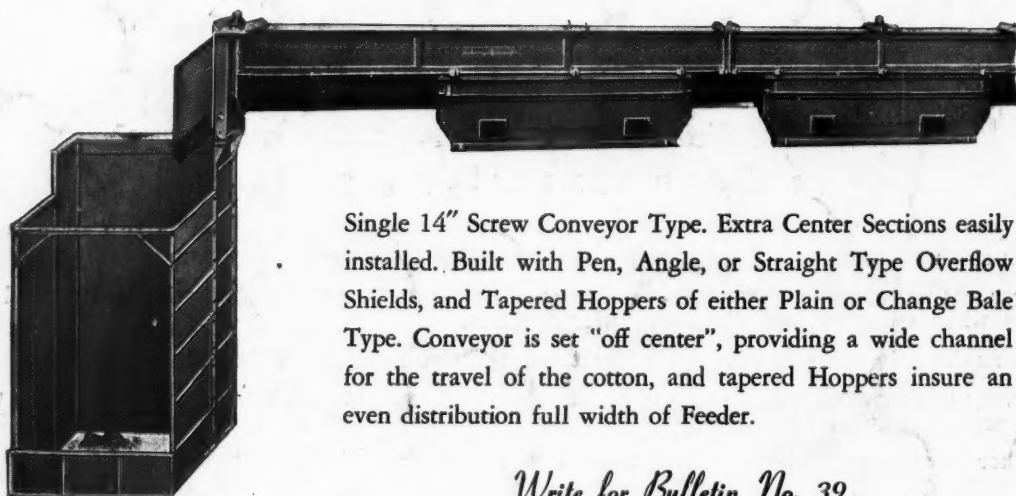


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